

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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## Missionary Intelligence.

From the Missionary Herald for January.

### VIEW OF THE MISSIONS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The Board was instituted in June, 1810; and incorporated, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, June 20, 1812. Its beginnings, as is well known, were small, and the anticipations of its supporters not remarkably sanguine; but its resources and operations have regularly increased, and in respect to the number of its patrons—the amount of its funds—and the extent of its influence, it is entitled to a place among the principal benevolent institutions of the earth. Its patrons are found in all parts of the country; its funds, though small compared with the exigencies of its mission, with the wants of a dying world, and with what we trust they are yet to be, are highly respectable; and it exerts a direct influence upon a multitude of immortal minds among Pagans, Mohammedans, and Jews; and an influence, both direct and reflective, upon a still greater multitude, in this Christian land. All this calls for a grateful remembrance, and for devout thanksgiving; but, God forbid that the Board, or its officers, as missionaries, or patrons, should arrogate to themselves on account of it. He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. O Lord, thy mercies begeth us to thee, but unto us no glory of fame.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, however, can neither claim, nor does it desire, exclusive patronage. There are other Foreign Missionary Societies, for whom there is room, for whom there is work enough, and for whose separate efforts there are, doubtless, conclusive reasons. There are also Societies for Domestic Missions, which, by increasing the number and strength of the churches at home, are an important and necessary aid to foreign Missions. There are, also, Tract Societies, and Bible Societies, and—at the foundation, as it appears to us, of the great system of benevolent means organized for the renovation of the world—Education Societies. All these are different departments of the same administration; and have a mutual dependence, and a mutual influence; and perfectly harmonize in their labors and results. All have claims upon the churches, and all are not to be set at naught. Some have been patronized too much; but some have been neglected to the great detriment of the whole system. This has been the case, especially with societies, whose object is the education of young men for the ministry. If past acts will furnish any rational ground for conjecture in respect to what is yet to come, we would suppose that, as a general thing, the great agents of benevolent enterprises, will hereafter be men, who have been aided, in their preparations for usefulness, by the hand of charity. At any rate, most of the agents and missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, have been at some period of their education, and in a greater or less degree, charity scholars.

While, therefore, we respectfully and earnestly call upon our friends and patrons to continue and increase their benevolent contributions to that department of the great Christian cause, in which we are engaged; while we bring before them often, and with much importunity, the claims of our missionaries; of their schools; of the heathen population around them; of districts and nations near and remote, sitting in darkness, and from their deep darkness sending forth the entreaty, "Come over and help us;" and of a world in arms against all that is good and glorious—a world, wretched, helpless, and in need of recovery—we would be understood as pleading, not simply for our own institutions, but for all institutions designed to promote the general object, THE GLORY OF GOD IN THE SALVATION OF MEN. We admire that systematic charity, which contributes in aid of all good objects, because they are good and praiseworthy; and to each, according to its relative claim. Were the whole patronage of the benevolent given to one object, it would be like pouring the entire waters of a continent into a single river. If we would be truly faithful, we must exercise our judgments. Christian charity is not a blind impulse; it is characterized in Scripture, as the wisdom that is from above,—such wisdom as is in heaven,—which is pure, peaceable, gentle, easy to be injured, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. Entering upon a new year, we can, therefore, wish our friends and patrons nothing better, (and we desire this wish reciprocated,) than that they may be filled with this wisdom, and may walk worthy of the Lord with all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God;—strength with all might according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering, with kindness. As we commence the year, so we shall probably end it,—if, indeed, we end it in this world. How important, then, that we rightly commence a year, which may be our last!

The system of operation adopted by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, may be considered under two divisions,—its HOME DEPARTMENT, and its FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, at the Missionary Rooms, No. 4, Market St. Boston, is Corresponding Secretary of the Board, and Clerk of the Prudential Committee. To him should be addressed all communications which relate to the appointment of missionaries and assistants, and to the general concerns of the Board.

HENRY HILL, Esq. at the Missionary Rooms, is Treasurer of the Board; to whom all letters relating to donations, or to any pecuniary concerns of the Board should be addressed.

The following gentlemen compose the Prudential Committee of the Board,—The Hon. WILLIAM LEONARD WOODS, D. D. of JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq. of SACRET, HUBBARD, Esq. and the Rev. WARREN FAY. These Committees have met twice weekly, meetings the ex-officio of the missions require, that meetings should be held, on the average, about once each week, through the year.

In addition to the above, the increasing labors of the Missionary Rooms, demand that there be a competent and experienced assistant employed.—The number and extent of the establishments

#### FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Board has established missions, in the most of the line in which they are now named, at Bombay, Calcutta, and Ceylon; among the Cherokees, Choctaws, and the Chickasaws of the Arkansas; at the Sandwich Islands; and in Western Asia.

I. MISSION AT BOMBAY.

This mission became fixed in 1814. It was commenced by Messrs. Hall, Newell, and Nott. Messrs. Bardwell, Graves, Nichols, and Garrett, were at different periods since that time.—Mr. Nott died of the cholera morbus, May 30, 1821.

Messrs. Nott and Bardwell returned to this country on account of ill health. The mission has 3 stations—Bombay, Mahim and Tannah.

BOMBAY.—A large city on an island of the same name. It is the capital of all the British possessions on the western side of the peninsula, and is the primary seat of the mission.

Rev. Cordon Hall, Missionary; Mr. James Garrett, Printer.

MAHIM.—Six miles from Bombay, on the north part of the island.

Rev. Allen Graves, Missionary.

TANNAH.—The principal town on the island of Salsette, 25 miles from Bombay.

Rev. John Nichols, Missionary.

The missionaries are engaged in three principal objects,—the translation of the scriptures; the superintendence of schools; and the preaching of the Gospel.—Almost the whole of the New Testament had been translated into the Marhatta language, at the latest dates. Genesis, of the Old Testament, and of the New Testament, Matthew, Luke, John, Acts, and the epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude, had been printed.—The editions of Genesis, Matthew, John and Acts, were exhausted, while for copies of some of them, the natives are almost daily asking. The missionaries declare themselves ready to print the whole Bible, translated by them into the Marhatta language, as fast as the means can be procured. Recently they have made application to the American Bible Society for help.—The number of schools, till ten were suspended more than a year ago for want of funds, was 25;—17 on the islands of Bombay and Salsette, and eight at many different places along one hundred miles of the adjacent coast. Possibly the schools which were suspended, have been resumed. The schools contain on an average, about 50 scholars, which would make the whole number of scholars exceed 1000. A Native College and a Mission Chapel, are both greatly needed at Bombay.

II. MISSION IN CEYLON.

This mission was established in the district of Jaffna, which is in the northern extremity of the island of Ceylon, Oct. 1816. The original missionaries were, Messrs. Richards, Warren, Meigs, and Poor. Mr. Warren died at Cape Town, in South Africa, Aug. 11, 1818, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. The mission has five stations—Tillipally, Batticotta, Oodoville, Panditerip, and Manep.

TILLIPALLY.—Nine miles north of Jaffnapatam. Rev. James Richards, and Rev. Daniel Poor, Missionaries. Nicholas Fernandez, Native Preacher. BATTICOTTA.—Six miles N. W. of Jaffnapatam. Rev. Benjamin C. Meigs, and Rev. Henry Woodward, Missionaries. Gabriel Tissier, Native Preacher.

OODOVILLE.—Five miles north of Jaffnapatam. Rev. Milton Winslow, Missionary. Francis Malenappa, Native Preacher.

PANDITERIP.—Nine miles N. W. of Jaffnapatam. Rev. John Scudder, M. D. Missionary. Geo. Koch, Native Medical Assistant.

MANEP.—Four miles and a half north-west of Jaffnapatam.

Rev. Levi Spaulding, Missionary. Phillip Mathew, Native Teacher.

The missionaries educate somewhat more than 100 heathen children in their families, and superintend 24 free schools, containing about 1,300 scholars. The whole number of heathen children in Ceylon are extending the benefits of a Christian education, is about 1,300; of these 50 are females.—The mission church consists of 32 members, of whom 14 are male, and 3 female Malabars.

III. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

On the 13th of January, 1817, Mr. Kingsbury arrived at Chickamaugh, since called Brainerd, and commenced preparations for an establishment there. "The weather was extremely cold for this climate," says Mr. K. "and I felt the want of comfortable lodgings, having only a skin spread upon the floor, and a thin covering of blankets; but my health was kindly preserved." Messrs. Hall and Williams soon after joined him. Several reasons have left, whose names do not appear in this survey.—This mission has three stations,—Brainerd, Creek-Path and Taloney.

BRAINERD.—The oldest station of the Board among the Indians. It is situated within the chartered limits of Tennessee, on the Chickamaugh Creek, 250 miles N. W. of Augusta; 150 S. E. of Nashville; and 110 S. W. of Knoxville.

Rev. Ard Hoyt, Superintendent and Missionary. Rev. Daniel S. Butrick, and Rev. Wm. Chamberlain, Missionaries; Dr. Elizer Butler, Physician. Messrs. Abijah Conger, John Vail, John C. Ellsworth, Erasmus Dean, Sylvester Ellis, and Ainsworth E. Blunt, Assistant Missionaries; and John Arch, a converted Cherokee, Interpreter.

CREEK-PATH.—One hundred miles W. S. W. of Brainerd. A school was established here in April, 1820.

Rev. William Potter, Missionary. At this station Catharine Brown, a converted Cherokee, is employed as a Teacher.

TALONEY.—Sixty two miles S. E. of Brainerd, to what is called the Federal Road. A school was established here in May, 1820.

Messrs. Moody Hall and Henry Parker, Assistant Missionaries.

New stations are contemplated at High-Tower, Chatoga, Wills-Town, and other places.

IV. MISSION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

The mission among the Choctaws being in successful operation, Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Williams left Brainerd about the first of June, 1818, for the Choctaw nation. They selected a site for their station, and about the 15th of August, felled the first tree. "The place was entirely new, and covered with lofty trees; but the ancient mounds which here and there appeared, showed that it had been once the habitation of men." The station was named Elliot, in honor of the "Apostle of the American Indians."—The mission has now four stations,—Elliot, Mayhew, the French Camps, and the Long Prairies.

ELLIOT.—Within the chartered limits of the State of Mississippi, on the Yalo Busha Creek; about 40 miles above its junction with the Yazoo; 400 miles W. S. W. of Brainerd; and 145 from the Walnut Hills.

Mr. Cyrus Byington, Licensed Preacher and Missionary; Dr. Wm. W. Pride, Physician; and Messrs. Joel Wood, Anson Dyer, Zechariah Howes, John Smith, and Elijah Bardwell, Assistant Missionaries.

MAYHEW.—On the Oak-tib-be-ha creek, 12 miles above its junction with the Tombigbee, and 100 miles E. of Elliot. Commenced in the spring of 1820.

Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, Superintendent of the Choctaw Mission and Missionary; Rev. Alfred Wright, Missionary; and Messrs. Calvin Cushman, Wm. Hooper, Samuel Wisner, Philip P. Stewart and David Remington, Assistant Missionaries.

FRENCH CAMPS.—A settlement on the Natches road, S. W. of Mayhew.

Mr. Loring S. Williams, Assistant Missionary.

THE LONG PRAIRIES.—Near where the line, which separates the States of Mississippi and Alabama, intersects the dividing line between the Choctaw country and the white settlements on the south; 140 miles south-east from Mayhew.

Mr. Moses Jewell, Assistant Missionary.

V. MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.

Commenced in 1820. There is only the station of DWIGHT.—On the west side of Illinois creek; four miles north of the Arkansas river; 200 miles above the Arkansas Post; and 50 miles from the junction of the Arkansas with the Mississippi.

Rev. Alfred Finney and Rev. Cephas Washburn, Missionaries; and Messrs. Jacob Hitchcock and James Orr, Assistant Missionaries.

VI. MISSION AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Established in April, 1820. Three stations,—Hanaroorah and Wymai.

HANAROOAH.—On the Island of Wahoo.

Rev. Hiram Bingham and Rev. Asa Thurston, Missionaries; Messrs. Daniel Chamberlain and Elisha Loomis, Assistant Missionaries; and Thomas Hopoo and John Hoonoo, Native Assistants.

WYMAI.—On the Island of Atooi.

Messrs. Samuel Whitney and Samuel Roggles, Assistant Missionaries; and George Sandwith, Native Assistant.

On the 19th of November, Rev. William Richards, Rev. Charles S. Stewart, and Rev. Artemas Bishop, Missionaries; Dr. Abraham Blatchely, Physician, Messrs. Joseph Goodrich and James Ely, Licensed preachers, and Assistant Missionaries; Mr. Levi Chamberlain, Superintendent of secular concerns and Assistant Missionary; and 4 natives of the Sandwich Islands, embarked at New Haven, Conn. to join the mission at the islands.

VII. MISSION TO PALESTINE.

The first missionaries, Messrs. Fisk and Parsons, arrived at Smyrna in January, 1820.

Rev. Pliny Fisk and Rev. Daniel Temple, Missionaries.

The Rev. Jonas King, Missionary, who has been residing at Paris for the sake of the literary advantages of that city, (See vol. xvii., p. 253,) has probably joined this mission by this time.—He proposes to continue in the mission 3 years.

Rev. Wm. Goodell and Rev. Isaac Bird, Missionaries, embarked at New-York, in the early part of last month, for the mission in Western Asia.

In the above survey, are the names of 71 persons employed by the Board among the heathen; of whom 26 are ordained ministers of the Gospel, and seven licensed preachers. Besides these, there are 54 female helpers, a few of whom are single women, but most are wives of missionaries. The superintendence of the above system of missions, as may easily be conceived, involves cares, labors, and responsibilities, enough to make any man exclaim, "Who is sufficient for these things?"—The support of the missions,—so numerous are the families and schools connected with them; so remote from this country and from each other; so out of, generally, from civilized society; and so entirely dependant on the churches,—must require great expenditures, and liberal and unremitting contributions.—Their enlargement, conversion of the world from a distant age to one near the present,—calls for missionaries and funds, in an unprecedented ratio of increase.—O that the exigencies of a dying world were seen and felt by churches professing to have been washed in atoning blood; and that the great of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, tho' he was rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through his poverty, might become rich, did excite in all his professed followers bowels of mercies for millions on the verge of an endless ruin!

THE HARVEST TRUTH IS PLentiful, BUT THE LABORERS ARE FEW: PRAY YE THEREFORE, THE LORD OF THE HARVEST, THAT HE WILL SEND FORTH LABORERS INTO HIS HARVEST. Matt. ix. 37.

## FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

From the London Missionary Register, Sept. 1822.

### BIBLE AMONG CATHOLICS.

The following statement is extracted from the communications of the Secretary of one of the Bible Societies in Germany to the British and Foreign Bible Society:—

A few weeks since we distributed 600 Testaments among the Catholic Pilgrims. Several were affected to tears on being presented with the object of their wishes; and, although unable to express their feelings in words, yet their silence was a still stronger testimony of deep-felt emotion.

Some Christian Friends had collected on the spot where the distribution took place, to enjoy so interesting a scene; and they all agreed in the opinion, that incalculable benefit would result to the Catholics by this means; but, at the same time they lamented, that more than three hundred of the Pilgrims could not be provided with copies, which they so earnestly wished to possess. We could not find more than we did, in consequence of our funds having decreased to 170 guilders, and we have besides many other expenses to pay.—Not many days since, we had an opportunity of extending our operations to America by the distribution of 26 Bibles and 39 Testaments among a party of several hundred people emigrating from these districts to the Brazil, and who embarked at this place. May they employ their leisure time on this tedious voyage for their spiritual advantage!

The demand for Bibles and Testaments, as well as our endeavors to meet it, still continue uninterrupted; and since we last balanced our accounts on the 1st of February, we have dispersed 489 Bibles, 1619 Lutheran and 1392 Catholic Testaments.

We understand from the Publicans, at whose houses the travelling mechanics put up, that the latter read with great assiduity the Testaments given them by our Society. A Catholic young woman, who had a Bible a few years back at the reduced price, publicly joined the Protestant Church last year; and now makes a point of duty to contribute the full value of a Bible to the Society every year: this is really a large donation on her part, as she labours hard to support herself by the needle, and has, moreover, to struggle with a weakly constitution.

### NEW ZEALAND.

Eagerness of the Natives for Improvement.

We found a young man, named Ari, (who had lived some time with me at Parramatta) very ill, past all hope of recovery. He had only returned in the Dromedary; and was a fine healthy young man when he arrived at New Zealand, but was now reduced to a mere skeleton. He was affected with a bowel complaint; probably occasioned by a change in his food, and lodgings, as he was compelled to adopt his former mode of living.

Three of the young men who lived with me at Parramatta, and returned into the Dromedary, have died: two of them were strong healthy young men. Ari was possessed of three mates, at the time of his death, which he directed his father to send to me after he was dead; these I received with the news of his death, at the Bay of Islands. Seven have died this year, who were living with me at the beginning of it; four at New South Wales, and three at New Zealand. These young persons belonged to the first families in the Bay of Islands.

How mysterious are the ways of God! they are past finding out. I had fondly imagined that some of these youths who are now no more, would, upon their return to their native country, have promoted the general welfare of their countrymen; and have forwarded, by their superior knowledge of civil life, their civilization. But God's ways are not as our ways, neither are His thoughts as our thoughts.

When I have conversed with the parents of these youths, I have been much struck with the patient resignation of some of them to the afflictive dispensation.

One of the principal Chiefs, when he heard that his son was dead at Parramatta, came on board the Dromedary with his wife. They both wept much. He was a fine youth, and their only son. He requested me not to fret for his son, observing that, as he was dead, he was happy that he had died at Parramatta; for he was sure that he would do him good. His wife said that she was childless now; that they had large possessions of land, but no heir; and requested me to send them one of my children, whom they would adopt as their own, and who should succeed to their lands. They both ardently wished to have their son's bones conveyed to New Zealand, that they might be deposited in their family sepulchre; and requested that one or both of them might be allowed to go to New South Wales for them.

The death of the above youths seems to have attached the New Zealanders more than ever to the Europeans; though I cannot account for this. I should have thought it would have had an opposite effect. Notwithstanding the death of so many of the Chiefs' sons, others are urgent to send their children to Port Jackson: when I have told them that I was afraid to allow them to go, lest they should die, they replied, that they would run the risk of their death, if I would only permit them to go. Korokoro, Tooi's brother, has a very fine boy about eight years old, whom he has pressed me very much to take to Port Jackson: when I told him I was afraid to take him, as he would most probably die, he replied, "I will pray for my son during his absence, as I did for Tooi; and then he will not die." Though the New Zealanders have no idea of a God of mercy, such as Divine Revelation exhibits, yet they have a strong belief that they can appease the anger of their God by their prayers.

Notwithstanding the above mysterious dispensation, I have no doubt but that the time is at hand, for these poor Heathens to receive the Gospel; but how or by what means God will accomplish His gracious purposes, I am unable to comprehend, as clouds and darkness are round about his footsteps. My opinion is, that if half the New Zealanders were to die in their attempt to force themselves into civil life, the other half would not be deterred from making a similar effort; so anxious are they to become Christians.

### VALUE OF THE BIBLE.

A Young Man, in May 1819, subscribed for a Pocket Bible, saying, that if he had been careful, and attended to the instruction received when young, he should not have had to procure one now, by small subscriptions. He had associated with some wild young men; but, feeling such company and conduct wrong, he had left Knarborough, and had come to obtain work at Huddersfield. In a few weeks, he paid for and received a Five Shilling Bible; & then requested to be a free subscriber, which he continued to be, about a year, when he was obliged to leave the town for want of employment. Nothing was heard of him till about five weeks ago, when I met with him again at his former lodgings. He expressed much pleasure in being now able to procure work here, and said it was the greatest trial he ever had to leave Huddersfield; but he found God was his friend wherever he went.

"The comfort which my Bible has afforded me," he added, "is unspeakable. When laid on a bed of sickness, without a friend to visit me, it was my only comfort. In my Bible, I found promises which suited every want: it raised me above the fear of death, and enabled me to rejoice in the prospect of it. It is a treasure worth a thousand worlds. I have been a good deal out of work; and, when tired and wearied with going about, I have taken my Bible, and there always found something to refresh me. No one can conceive of what benefit it has been to me."

### CONVERSION BY MEANS OF THE SCRIPTURES ALONE.

The following remarkable narrative is extracted from the Report of a Bible Association, at Parramatta, in New South Wales. It is written by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, the President of the Association.

"Some time ago, I was called on to visit a young woman, about twenty years of age, in one of our districts, who was extremely ill, and who wished very much to see me before she died. On my arrival at her father's house, I found her heavily afflicted; & death appeared to be at no great distance. I sat by her bed-side, with the Bible in my hand; expecting to find her, as I have but too often found others in similar circumstances, ignorant of the first principles of religion.

"I read a portion of the Sacred Book to her; and was most agreeably surprised to find, that she not only understood the letter, but the spirit of the Scriptures.

"I asked her Father how she became so well acquainted with the Scriptures; he said he did not know—she was always reading her Bible at every opportunity, and sometimes set up whole nights for that purpose. He observed, she was a very dutiful daughter; he had a large family, and she being the eldest and very industrious, was of great service to her mother and the younger branches of the family: the only indulgence which she desired, was, to be allowed to read the Bible when her work was done; but he could not account for her attachment to it; and it seemed very strange to him that she should attend to it so much. I asked him if she was in the habit of going to Church, as I did not personally know her: he said she went sometimes; but was generally prevented, from the distance, and the large family which she had to attend to.

"This Young Woman may be said to have obtained her religion wholly from the Bible. None of the family knew any thing of the Bible but herself. I visited her during the whole of her sickness, from the time she sent for me, until she fell asleep in Jesus. Her faith was simple—her views of the ways of salvation clear. She gave me many proofs of this, in the various conversations which I had with her during her sickness. The Bible was more precious to her than gold; she had found it, under the influences of the Divine Spirit, her counsellor and her guide; and, by it, she had been brought to a knowledge of the only True God, and Jesus Christ whom he had sent; and hereby was she filled with a hope full of immortality. Previously to her last sickness, she had enjoyed good health: it was in the prime of youth and vigor that she had read her Bible, and loved it; so that she had not to seek God, for the first time, in this trying moment, but found him a present help in sickness, & in the approach of death. The Bible had testified of Christ to her: she had found eternal life in the Bible; and the Divine Promises were both great and precious to her soul.

## SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

From the London Missionary Chronicle, Nov. 1822.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. D. Tyerman to a Lady in England. Tahiti, Nov. 24, 1821.

All our brethren, the Missionaries, received us with the most cordial affection, while the natives were not backward in giving us every proof of their joy on our arrival. The power and wisdom of God, as displayed in the structure of this wonderful island, can only be exceeded by that stupendous and marvellous change which has taken place among its inhabitants: a change which fills me with incessant astonishment and joy. Had I opportunity and leisure to describe the former moral condition of this people, it would be unnecessary that I should do it to you: suffice it to observe that it was peculiarly the place where Satan's seat was, and if ever that awful being were allowed an incarnation, it was here. The details of this wickedness, given us by the Missionaries since we have been here, are enough to fill us with horror.

How many human victims almost daily blood upon their cruel altars! Two thirds of the infants born were instantly murdered by the hands of their own mothers. I saw one woman the other day, who had destroyed eight of her own offspring: I have heard of another who killed nine, another 17, another 20!!! The god of thieves, for there was such a god here, was faithfully served, while crimes of other kinds, too horrible to be named, every where defiled this beautiful land. All the worst passions of human nature were indulged in the utmost possible extent. But, where sin abounded, Grace much more abounded!

God has done great things for this people. The faithful and holy exertions of his servants are most amply rewarded. The prayers of the British churches are indeed heard; and all the expenses which have been incurred, are now fully repaid. O that you and all whose hearts are engaged in doing good to the heathen, could but witness what I have already seen; it would fill your soul with amazement and gratitude.

Where I have been, the Sabbath is universally regarded; not an individual is known, whether among the chiefs or the common people, who does not attend divine worship on the Lord's Day. The engagements of that holy day commence with a prayer-meeting, conducted mildly by the natives themselves at sunrise. Knowing the backwardness of Christians in England to attend early prayer-meetings, what do you think my surprise has been on going to these services, to find their prayers so much more lively and fervent. This is the fact at all the situations which I have visited: the whole congregations indeed attend. At nine o'clock in the morning, and at three in the afternoon, there is public worship and preaching, when their places are crowded. The congregations make a very decent appearance; all is solemn and becoming. They have congregational singing, and it is conducted with great propriety. In the intervals of worship, there is catechising of both young and old. The natives dress all their food on Saturdays, not a fire is lighted, not a canoe is seen on the water, not a journey performed, not the least kind of worldly business done on the Sabbath. So far as outward appearances go, this day is here kept indeed holy: by multitudes, I doubt not, it is kept really so.

The Missionaries have already translated and printed the Gospels of Matthew, Luke and John, which are in the hands of the people, and nothing can induce them to part with them. The word of God is indeed precious here. The scriptures are the companions of the people wherever they go. Not a family (I am told) is known that has not family worship, morning and evening, every day. At every missionary station there is a church erected; and though it is only between two and three years ago that they were organized, many real Christians have united to enjoy the benefits of the Lord's Supper, and many more at every station are waiting with eager desire to obtain admission. At one of these are 20 members, at another 62, at another 74, at a fourth 102.

No public immorality or indecency is seen.—All drunkenness and profane swearing are unknown here. All their former sports and amusements are completely put down. Their morals are almost all demolished, and many of them completely obliterated; and it is a singular fact, that chapels now occupy the very ground on which many of them stood. Never before did the gospel obtain so complete and so universal a triumph in any country over heathenism, cruelty, superstition and ignorance. Think not that I wish to represent these people as perfect: No, alas, human nature is the same here as elsewhere, but I state facts, which speak for themselves.

From other letters we also make a few extracts.

Mr. Bennett in a letter to a friend, says, "The ministers have not to wait for any part of their congregation; not is the congregation in danger of being disturbed by persons coming in after the commencement of public worship.

O that a few thousands of the half-bred in our dear country could but behold the genuine influence of the gospel here, and form some tolerable idea of those horrid superstitions and cruel vices from which the people have thereby been delivered!—then would Missionaries and Missions in every quarter of the world be loved and cherished by them."

Mr. Tyerman thus expresses himself in another letter to a friend.

"The people are most hospitable and affable. Their persons in general are equal to those of the best grown English, and the most agreeable of any foreigners, not of English extraction, that I have seen, wherever we go: we are received with all possible friendship. The King and all his Chiefs have showed us every kindness. But the change which has taken place among these people is what most of all delights me, and fills me with astonishment. What you have read is all true. All the stations that we have seen are in the most flourishing circumstances. All the congregations are large. The profession of Christianity is universal; scarcely is the individual known who does not attend three times every Lord's day at public worship. You would be charmed with a Tahitian Sabbath. O England, blush at thine own inferiority, when compared, in this respect, with this lately barbarous land! No doubt much of this is nothing but profession; but that



there is a great deal of vital piety, I doubt not. Yesterday (Dec. 5, 1821) a partook of the Lord's Supper with a church consisting of 106 consistent members. The behaviour of the Tabernacle congregations is not excelled by any in England. All is solemn; all, apparently, is devotional.

Civilization is making rapid progress. Crimes of all kinds are almost unknown. Encourage missionary exertions and missionary prayers. If any are relaxing in these respects, or are unbelievers in the importance of missionary exertions, send them hither. I should not have thought the sufferings and inconveniences of going ten times round the world, too much to be endured for the sake of seeing what God has wrought in these idolatrous countries. We hope to see all the islands which have embraced Christianity before we return. Thirteen are known where the people have abandoned their idols and received the truth. Other islands are petitioning for missionaries. Indeed if missionaries could be found, there is every reason to hope that all the islands in this vast ocean would immediately embrace the truth.

### Domestic Religious Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder.

#### REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN ASHBY, MASS.

The church in this place have, in times past, been subjected to peculiar trials. It was formed in 1770, about nine years after the incorporation of the town. Since which time, as I am informed, not less than 58 candidates for the ministry have been employed by the church and town, and four ministers settled. After the dismission of the minister last settled over the church and town, a majority of the town being opposed to sentiments which the church regarded as fundamental and highly important; difficulties arose, which gave rise to the formation of a new society, under the name of the "Calvinistic Congregational Society of Ashby." To this society all the male members of the church adhered, with the exception of one, whose great age and infirmities disqualified him for taking any very active part in the controversy. This society, soon after its formation, proceeded to build a house of worship; and in Dec. 1820, a little less than a year from their first existence as a society, the writer of this article was settled as their minister. The church being now separated from the town, anticipated no further annoyance from them by which their peace need be essentially disturbed. But not many months had elapsed, ere it was demanded of them by their opponents, to relinquish their rights as a church. By vote of those who were never members of their body, the deacons received formal notice of their dismission from office; and a request was made for the church records, furniture and property. This request not being complied with on the part of the church, was followed by a demand; and eventually they were called to sustain an action at law. They have not, however, been compelled by these measures, to relinquish any of their property, or rights as a church. But these difficulties, as might naturally be expected, served greatly to engross the attention, and thus were highly detrimental to the interests of vital religion. There was too much party feeling, and much time was consumed in unprofitable conversation on mere temporal, party interests. There was a great want of spirituality, and pious devotedness. Christians seemed in a great measure to have lost their first love, and to have departed from their first works. The subject of experimental religion, instead of being dwelt upon with that lively interest which its importance demands, was regarded as rather an unwelcome theme, and not very frequently introduced. Among the impatient no one manifested any concern for his soul. All were ready to acknowledge religion to be of importance, but none seemed to realize their lost and ruined condition, or to be solicitous to know what they should do to be saved. But there were those among us who deeply lamented the stupidity that prevailed, who were grieved at the lukewarmness of the church, and mourned in secret places because so few came to her solemn feasts. There was the adversary of souls triumphing, and we were deeply impressed with the idea that "Something must be done." This sentiment became more and more prevalent; and, on the first of Nov. 1821, a day of fasting and prayer was appointed, that we might unitedly humble ourselves before God, and beseech him to pour out his Spirit here and revive his work. Although the weather on this occasion was unfavorable, the public exercises were well attended. In the forenoon was held a meeting of enquiry, to ascertain the spiritual state of the church; when the members, male and female, were interrogated in regard to their religious feelings. In the afternoon a sermon was preached from these words:—"Remember, from whence thou art fallen, and repent and do thy first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent." The audience was attentive and peculiarly solemn; and strong hopes were entertained that we were about to experience a refreshing from the Divine presence. But Jehovah, as if to show us our dependence, and to try our faith, was pleased for a season to withhold the blessing so fondly anticipated, and to cast darkness and gloom about our prospects. A greater degree of stupidity and heedlessness seemed now to prevail, than was manifest previously to the fast. At the Monthly Concert of Prayer in December, the number who attended was much smaller than it had been on such an occasion before, during the season. On the following Sabbath, the state of things was particularly brought into view, in the public exercises; the church were plainly admonished of their alarming stupidity, and exhorted "to awake out of sleep." At the close of the exercises, several religious meetings were appointed, to be held during the week. These meetings were well attended, especially by members of the church; and the engagement which was manifested, animated our faith and inspired us with fresh hopes that God was about to visit us with the out-pourings of his Spirit. On the following week, religious meetings were again appointed in various parts of the town, and were attended by greater numbers, and apparently with increased interest. Considerable time, however, elapsed, before any were known to be very seriously impressed, although a very general excitement prevailed throughout the Society. An anxious meeting was at length appointed, that the state of feeling might if possible, be more definitely ascertained. At this meeting 11 were present, most of whom appeared to be under pungent convictions. It was now that the revival assumed a decided character. Religious meetings were attended nearly every evening in the week. An enquiry meeting for the benefit of those who were particularly concerned for their souls, was statedly held on every Sabbath evening; and at the same time were held meetings for prayer; so that while some were endeavoring to instruct the anxious, and guide their wandering feet to Christ, others were engaged in pouring out their hearts at the mercy-seat for the blessing of Jehovah. These meetings of enquiry, or anxious meetings, were continued for about eight months; and nearly every week during this period, there were new cases of conviction, and new instances of hopeful conversion.

In the characteristics of the work, there is nothing peculiar. The young men seemed to be first arrested; and quite a proportion of this class of society, embracing many of the most influential and promising, were hopefully converted, before any especial concern was manifested by others. Eventually, however, the work prevailed among all classes from childhood to old age. In this revival there has been nothing like enthusiasm. Altho' Christians have been active, it cannot be said that they have been remarkably zealous. Sinners have been plainly and solemnly warned of their danger, reminded of their obligations to God, and exhorted

to repentance; but no attempts have been made to enslave the passions, or awaken groundless fears. Nor have there been any cases of excessive alarm. Some indeed have manifested deep distress of mind; but this distress, if we may credit their own testimony, has arisen, not from the influence of passionate addresses, or dreams, or visions, but from a sense of their real condition by nature, their alienation of heart from God, and their just exposure to his everlasting displeasure. They felt that their hearts were at enmity against God, and that they must perish forever, if God by his Spirit did not renew their hearts and bring them to Christ, whom they regarded as their only refuge. In general, convictions have continued a considerable time before the subjects have obtained relief; and then, hopes have been indulged with extreme diffidence. "I am afraid to hope, lest I should deceive myself," was in substance the language which trembled from the lips of many, who gave good evidence to others, of genuine conversion. In a few instances the first love of young converts has been attended with a considerable degree of transport; but generally, hopes have at first been indulged with trembling, and afterwards gradually gained strength. The number of hopeful subjects of the work, is about 65, rather more than one to a family, on an average, through the society. Fifty have united with the Church since the 1st of March last, and several more stand propounded.—It is now several months since the work has sensibly declined. Present appearances, however, are favorable. More engagement has recently been manifested in the Church, religious meetings have been more fully attended, and with greater apparent interest. There have recently been some new cases of conviction and hopeful conversion, and strong hopes are indulged by many of the Church that God is about to "renew us again." Ashby, Jan. 10, 1823. JOHN M. PUTNAM.

#### REVIVAL IN DOYLESTOWN, PA.

For the Boston Recorder.

MR. WILLIS.—I send you the following account of the Revival of Religion in Doylestown, Bucks Co. Penn. hoping it will, in some humble degree, subserve the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and be thought sufficiently interesting to claim a place in your excellent paper.

About the beginning of last April, religious meetings were established and conducted by a young man, of ardent piety and devotedness, from Philadelphia. It was very soon evident, that the spirit of God was operating on the hearts of Christians and others. Christians began to be unusually earnest in prayer, and manifested great anxiety for the salvation of their dying fellow sinners. Meetings were solemn, and cases of conviction soon became numerous. The work has moved on gradually, until the present period—56 persons have been received into the communion of the Church since the work began, and it is believed that a number more are hopefully converted, who have not yet made a public profession of their faith in Christ. The subjects of this work have been made to feel generally a deep and pungent sense of sin, an utter destitution of help in themselves, and to realize the necessity of casting themselves upon the mercy of God in Christ.—There has been no case of extravagant feeling manifested since the commencement of the revival. The sovereignty and power of God's grace has been strikingly displayed in the conversion of some who to all human appearance, were further from the kingdom of God. In some cases, convictions have continued several weeks without hope, in others a much shorter time has brought them to the foot of the cross for mercy.

Of the persons who have been received into the communion of the Church, during the awakening, 14 are males, and 42 females; 26 are heads of families, and 30 are single. We know of no case among the late converts, where any thing like indiscretion or levity has been observed; all appear thus far, to continue steadfast in the faith and practice of the Gospel. The prospects are still flattering among us, O that Jesus would continue to ride on, with majestic triumph, until every heart shall be crushed beneath his triumphant wheels. Amen, even so, come Lord Jesus, come quickly. I remain, Yours &c. A. L. Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1822.

#### AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following remarks are contained in the "Family Visitor" of the 4th inst. We only observe that the American Education Society is designed to be a grand National Institution. If our Christian friends at the South, can do more for the great object, by forming another Society among themselves, on the same liberal principles, we shall heartily rejoice to find the proposition of the Visitor, carried into effect.

We have received the Seventh Annual Report of the "American Education Society," and shall insert a part of it in our next paper. Many of our readers will no doubt be surprised, as well as gratified, on learning the extent of the salutary influence which this Society is exerting on the interests of Zion. We request their particular attention to the facts therein stated; as they speak more forcibly than a thousand arguments in favour of this mode of bestowing charity, and also of concentrated exertions. Our object is not to procure patronage to that particular Society—although, as friends to Religion we shall ever rejoice in its prosperity—but to furnish the benevolent with inducements for forming among ourselves an Education Society on such liberal principles and so extensive a plan as to command the confidence, and thus ensure the patronage of the whole body of Christians in the Southern Country. This is no visionary scheme. There is money enough, and benevolence enough, to ensure its complete success. Nothing is wanting for this purpose but Christian enterprise on the part of a few individuals, whose benevolence is not circumscribed by bigotry or their hearts contracted by sectarian jealousy. Let it be once undertaken with the right kind, and a sufficient degree of spirit, and there need be no apprehensions as to the result. When the community are distinctly and steadily informed of all its operations and glorious effects, and are assured that every dollar is faithfully expended according to the desire of the donor, an appeal to the good sense of the Christian public will seldom or never fail to replenish its treasury. Some would contribute classical books, for which they have little or no use; some, clothes and other necessary articles; and females, grateful for the special benefits which they have received from the Gospel, would constitute their pastors life-members.

The present is an important period in the history of the church, especially in these states. The Lord of the harvest is pouring out his Spirit, and thus calls upon his followers to co-operate with him in raising up and qualifying labourers for his vineyard. This call is now so urgent and imperative that it cannot be slighted without involving us in great guilt. In addition to the continually and rapidly increasing demand for ministers in our own borders, the world is to be Christianized by means of Christian liberality.

To suppose that pious and indigent young men would rather forego the advantages of an education than to receive charity under the direction of the Society, would be to suppose Christians destitute of Religious principle. No complaint of this sort we believe has ever proceeded from any Education Society. And besides, there are many ways of granting them assistance, while the circumstance is unknown to the Beneficiaries. We know of some instances, in which this secret, but useful charity is now in exercise.

Church Constituted—Dec. 19th, a regular Baptist church of twenty-one members, was organized at Peterboro, New Hampshire.

### REVIVALS IN COLLEGES.

From the Wilmington, Del. Repository.

The late news from Carlisle, has revived an impression often made upon our minds,—that we do not pray enough for our Colleges and Theological Seminaries. We pray, in general, to the "Lord of the harvest," to "send forth more laborers into his harvest;" but why not be more particular in our requests? Why not supplicate a blessing on all our primary schools, and especially upon all our Academies and Colleges? Here are the young men who at the bar, in the hospital, in the senate, in the pulpit, in the army, or in the more ordinary pursuits of life, are to rule the next generation, and give a character to society. Upon their choice of a future profession, and the motives with which they engage in such profession, will depend, under God, much of the religion or irreligion of the coming age. How important then that their choice should be by divine direction, and their motives to action of a heavenly kind! How important, while there is such a call for ministers of the gospel, that their minds should incline to this holy calling? God forbid that they should lay unholy hands upon the ark, or offer strange fire upon Jehovah's altar! I know no evil which the church should deprecate more than an unregenerate, worldly minded, selfish Ministry. But on the other hand nothing is more desirable than a ministry which unites the learning of the world with the piety of the Gospel. Under such a Ministry the church was reformed from the errors of Popery; to such a ministry we are indebted for all the useful books of a religious kind, with which our libraries are furnished. With them originated, and by them are supported, the grand missionary operations of the day. And to such a ministry, under Providence, the church must look for her future purity, safety, strength and conquest.

The Colleges at the North and East have experienced frequent outpourings of Divine influence. In Yale College, at New-Haven, a regularly organized church has existed for many years; and has been refreshed occasionally with large outpourings upon it and the Seminary with which it is connected. In Middlebury College, Vermont, it is remarkable that for many years past, not a class has completed its course (4 years) without a spiritual visitation from the Holy Spirit. In Williams College, Mass. the majority of the students are professors of religion. Upon Union College, and Hamilton College, in the State of New York, showers of almost equal mercy have descended. Princeton also has had its season of revival, and now Carlisle welcomes the coming of the Saviour.

The colleges at the South have not experienced generally the same refreshings as the North and East. And why?—May it not have been occasioned by our neglecting to pray for these institutions? The Boston Recorder and other papers have frequently exhorted their readers on this subject, and there is every reason to believe more frequent and earnest supplications have ascended for Yale, and Middlebury, Union and others, than for the Colleges of the Middle and Southern States. If so, and God be the hearer of prayer, we may reasonably account for the difference between them and us. Let it then be recommended to Ministers and churches to make these important institutions a more frequent and special subject of intercession at the Throne of Grace.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1823.

#### DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Extract of a Letter from a Clergyman in A. to a member of the Eastern Executive Committee, dated Dec. 10, 1822.

"Sir,—I enclose you \$20, the offering of the Female Benevolent Society of this place, to the Treasury of the Domestic Missionary Society. The design is to make me a life member. At a convenient opportunity, please acknowledge the receipt. I shall make yet further efforts for this object among the People, and I think an increasing interest. With respect, &c."

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. —, of —, Dec. 1822, to a member of the Executive Committee.

"I may have given small evidence of the fact, but I can say, if I know any thing, that I do feel, in behalf of the Domestic Missionary Society. I have long been convinced that unless something is done to repair our waste places, and thus check the progress of irreligion and error—our churches will all be in danger of one day falling a prey to the Great Destroyer. It is as much as if a member of the human body were to become diseased by the touch of poison, and no means were taken to clear it of the contagion. How certainly would it spread, until having reached the seat of life—the whole body would become a mass of putrefaction and death! If we have any desire to throw up a barrier against the wide diffusion of the error of the day—we cannot, in my judgment, do it more effectually, than by repairing our wastes, and building up our broken churches. I agree with you, that this is a great object, and one which is not to be accomplished by individual or partial efforts. The Congregational churches of the Commonwealth, must be united, and their charities concentrated; or it will be in vain to look for any decisive results: and I hope every effort will be made, until the churches throughout the Commonwealth are thoroughly waked up to the subject, and willing to contribute their resources, which are abundantly ample, for the attainment of the end. It is a glorious cause and 'Nil Desperandum' must be our motto in respect to it.

"I am persuaded that one reason why no more is done to aid the Domestic Missionary Society, is that an expectation yet lingers in the minds of many, that it is to be consolidated with the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and they are waiting for it to assume a settled character before they make a serious effort to obtain funds. Is it not time that this matter was determined—and the question of union put to rest? I shall for one, be obliged for information on the subject—and let the decision be as it may, I shall feel as if the object of the Domestic Mis. Society must not be given up while there exists within the bounds of the Commonwealth—a single church, or parish, unable to procure the preaching & ordinances of the gospel."

It gives us much pleasure to know, that an increasing interest is felt through the Christian community, in the cause of Domestic Missions. This is indicated not only by such letters as the foregoing, but by various communications from different quarters, and by the liberality with which several individuals and congregations have recently come forward in aid of the object. On this subject we have already extended our remarks, perhaps, to a tedious length in former numbers, and are not willing to exhaust the patience of our readers, especially when there is no reason to doubt that most of them feel with us, and are ready to do what in them lies, to heal thoroughly "the hurt of the daughter of Zion." On the letters we have introduced, we shall however, be indulged with a few brief observations.

1. There are few or no parishes, enjoying the regular preaching of the gospel, in which there are not females, whose hearts the Lord has opened so far, as to render it a pleasure rather than a burden, to present as "offering" like that of the "Female Benevolent Society" of A., to the Treasury of the Domestic Missionary Society. They may thus express at once, their gratitude to God for their distinguished privileges, their affection

for their laborious pastor, and their charitable feelings toward those who are denied the spiritual blessings they enjoy. And nothing more is necessary to bring these benevolent feelings into action, than for some disinterested individual in each parish, to suggest the measure, and put a subscription paper into circulation. We have known an instance, in which a single female, who, feeling as all Christians ought to feel, in regard to Domestic Missions, obtained three life subscriptions for the ministers of three parishes, by comparatively small exertion, within a few days. The manifest importance of the object; the pleasure of aiding the destitute, and at the same time testifying their regard to a beloved pastor, rendered the collection of the requisite sum easy, both on the part of the solicitor and donors. It is to be wished that in every parish in the Commonwealth, some one may be found willing to make the attempt—we have no doubt of the success.

2. In regard to this, as well as other objects of religious charity, Christians ought not to become weary in well doing. It is believed that many years will not be required, to repair all the waste places of Massachusetts, because, feeble churches are uniformly disposed to help themselves to the utmost, and will ask for assistance no longer than it is absolutely necessary, to enable them to bring all their own resources into operation; still, some years must elapse, before forty or fifty desolate churches can be supplied and sufficiently strengthened, to maintain the gospel wholly by their own exertions. And we do hope, that the object will appear of sufficient magnitude in the eyes of its friends, to command their full co-operation, till there "exists not within the bounds of the Commonwealth, a single church or parish, unable to procure the preaching and ordinances of the Gospel." If something has been done, let "further efforts be made for the object," agreeably to a resolution of the gentleman who writes from A., at a suitable time;—let the object never be lost sight of.

3. We have had occasion heretofore to allude to a supposed interference between Foreign and Domestic Missions, or to an apprehension indulged by some, that by calling the attention of the public, we are liable to divert or obstruct the stream of charity, flowing at present towards the heathen world. How little ground there is for such an apprehension, may be understood by the spirit of the above letter from S.—The writer of that letter, is not only one of the most devoted, but one of the most efficient and successful friends of Foreign Missions; his whole heart is in that cause; and he judges well, that every effort which is made to revive religion, and strengthen the walls of the church at home, indirectly, but most powerfully contributes to augment the resources of Foreign Missionary Societies. In this sentiment we have no hesitation in saying, that every member of the "American Board," and every enlightened friend of Foreign Missions, will perfectly unite.—We feel assured, that nothing can be done judiciously, and in the fear of God, in favor of the waste places of Zion, without strengthening the hands of those who are laboring most nobly to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, till it shall fill the world.

4. A Union has been contemplated between the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and the Domestic Missionary Society, since the summer of 1821, and Committees have been appointed by each of the Societies, to confer together, and settle the principles of the proposed Union. As far as we are informed, nothing has yet been done definitely, by those Committees; and it is probably quite a matter of doubt as yet, in the minds of the members, whether the Union is desirable—whether more good will not eventually result to the interests of religion from their separate, than from their united existence. There are certainly difficulties in the way of their union, or it would have been effected before this time. Those difficulties may be removed, and the union may take place, for aught we can tell, at no very distant period.—But the question of union affects not at all the "settled character" of the Domestic Missionary Society. The Society is established, and never will consent to emerge itself in another society, so as to lose sight of its object, or pursue it with any less distinctness and zeal. If united to the Massachusetts Missionary Society, it will be on no other condition, than that the restoration of the decayed Churches in Massachusetts, shall form a prominent object of attention with that Society. No such junction of the two Societies will ever be effected as to annihilate either. The General Association of Massachusetts, is resolved to repair the old wastes, and will never consent to relinquish that object for the sake of any union whatever. The funds of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, are altogether inadequate in their present state, to the accomplishment of the end proposed by the Domestic Missionary Society, and to the support of their missions in Maine; that Society therefore cannot wish the union, without the reasonable prospect of an augmentation of funds; and if the Domestic Missionary Society has not such a hold on the affections of the public, as to warrant the expectation of its adding to the resources of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, no union can advantageously be effected.

The question of Union, therefore, ought to have no influence whatever in restraining the liberality of the public. Union, or no union; the object is the same; it will be followed up, and to secure it, augmented funds are necessary, whether they go into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, or the Domestic Missionary Society. We are not disposed to forestall the decision of the Committees on this question; no doubt they will act wisely, as certainly they have hitherto acted very deliberately. But we do wish it to be felt, that the cause of our own feeble churches, which has been but too sadly neglected heretofore, is to become more and more prominent, and will be urged on the attention of the churches throughout the Commonwealth, by the authority of the General Association of Massachusetts, in one shape or another, till the time shall arrive, when every Church shall be supplied with a pastor, and every family with the means of public instruction on the Sabbath. We speak thus decisively, because the General Association is not a body that resolves to-day, and rescinds its resolutions tomorrow; to past resolutions on the subject, bind them to prosecute the object of the Domestic Missionary Society, and we are persuaded

they will prosecute it, confidently relying on guidance and assistance of Him who hath said, "Feed my sheep; Feed my lambs."

5. We renew the request that the enlightened friends of the object, would furnish us with illustrations of its importance, and the interest in it in various parts of the Commonwealth, with such expressions of their own views and feelings, as may serve to shed light and water in regard to the subject, through community. The more we learn of the utility of home missions, and the more we reflect on the happy consequences that cannot fail to result from them to the sands of the present generation, and to the thousands of generations yet unborn, the more desirous are we, that no time should be lost, no effort spared, to redeem the pledge of assistance already given to our numerous sister Churches.

We only add; that from some letters received it seems not to be understood that the Domestic Missionary Society has two Treasurers—one for the western part of the State, including the counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden and Worcester; and another for the remaining counties in the eastern part of the State. This measure was rendered necessary, by the appointment of two Executive Committees, the western and eastern.

SOLOMON STODARD, JR. Esq. of Northampton, is the Treasurer of the Society, by vote of the General Association. And to him the contributions made in the five western counties, are to be transmitted, to be under the control of the western Executive Committee.

REV. JOHN COPMAN, D. D. of Worcester, is the Treasurer, by vote of the Board of Directors, and is empowered to receive and hold, subject to the control of the Eastern Executive Committee, the contributions made in all the counties east of Worcester.

#### WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—TAMMUN.

The third annual Report of the Directors to the Synod, indicates a spirit of firm resolution and diligent perseverance on their part, though some difficulties are encountered in the prosecution of their undertaking. \$945 have been paid into the Treasury during the year, on the subscriptions reported at the last meeting of the Synod—still more is collected, and is yet in the hands of the Agents. Rev. Robert Hardin has obtained additional subscriptions in the course of the year, amounting to \$635.—The building for the accommodation of the students is completed and ready to be occupied. The Library has received some additions. The first session of the Seminary commenced on the first Monday of November. Rev. Isaac Anderson was inducted into the office of Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, September 25th. The laws for the internal regulation of the Seminary will be prepared by next spring—in the meantime the Professor will adopt such regulations as he thinks expedient.—But few students can be calculated upon at first, yet the expectation is confidently indulged that the benefits of the Institution will soon become so manifest, as to excite for it a deep and powerful influence on the public mind.

#### MISSIONARY SEMINARY AT BASLE.

A course of four years study is prescribed in this institution—12 or 15 students may be admitted annually. The first year is devoted to religious and grammatical instruction—to a careful examination of the intellectual and moral character of the students. The three remaining years are devoted to a complete and systematic course of Theology, partly in the Seminary, and partly in the University of Basle. In this course the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English and Arabic languages are studied. Geography, Universal History, parts of Physics, Drawing and Sacred Music, are objects of instruction. And with these studies, are connected daily exercises, designed to promote the personal holiness of the students, and imbue them more deeply with the spirit of their calling. Opportunities are given them also to exercise their talents in preaching. The students are received indifferently from the various Reformed Communities. They avoid no master but Christ; and they come from the North of Europe, from Germany, and Switzerland, and differing from one another in customs, manners, age, and character, they become quickly united in the bonds of charity, and form but one body of brothers in Christ.

#### GENEVA AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in July, 1821, in aid of the funds of the Evangelical Missionary Society at Basle. It immediately published an "Exposition of the present state of the Evangelical Missions among the heathen," a volume of 500 pages, together with an Appeal to the Christian public, and the first year was able to transmit the sum of 2656 francs, or about \$500 to the Parent Society. Rev. Mr. Peschier is President.

#### RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Ganyhill schools, (Ireland), under the patronage of the Irish Baptist Society have about 100 children in regular attendance—the Scriptures are daily read with the consent of the parents, on condition that "no comment on them" be given.—The schools in Ireland are generally well attended, except in some instances where the animosities of the priests continue to be directed against the influence of the priests, on the parents of the children, threatening them with excommunication if they persisted in availing themselves of the advantages offered them. Still it is astonishing to see the great numbers that attend the schools, evincing a growing estimation of their value.—A Bethel Flag has been raised at Limerick, Ireland, 17 1-2 feet long, and 12 broad, with various appropriate devices, and the words "BAPTIST AND SEAMAN'S UNION," in the centre, are letters two feet square each, that they can be read at a great distance.—Societies, auxiliary to the Baptist Home Missionary Society, England, have been formed at Tewksbury, and at Hull and Eastriding. Some independent ministers assisted in the exercises that attended the formation. A further advance of the spirit of Union.—The Baptist Missionaries at Calcutta, have about 500 Native Females under instruction. In Bengal at large, there are perhaps 500 females obtaining an education. Considering the inveterate prej-



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...regulations as be...  
...denis can be cal...  
...expectation in con...  
...of the Institution...  
...to excite for it a...  
...in the public mind...  
...AT BASH...  
...is prescribed in...  
...ants may be admit...  
...is devoted to reli...  
...to a careful...  
...and moral charac...  
...remaining years...  
...systematic course...  
...and partly in...  
...a course the Latin...  
...Arabic languages...  
...eral History, parts...  
...Music, are objects...  
...studies, are con...  
...to promote the...  
...and inebue them...  
...to exercise their...  
...to receive Commu...  
...Christ; and tho...  
...from Germany...  
...character, they be...  
...of charity, and...  
...Christ...  
...MARY SOCIETY...  
...oly, 1821, in aid...  
...Missionary Society...  
...of an "Exposi...  
...Evangelical Mis...  
...of 500 pages...  
...Christian public...  
...amount the sum of...  
...the Parent Society...  
...MARY...  
...under the pa...  
...stances have about...  
...of the priests...  
...them" be given...  
...generally well at...  
...where the an...  
...to be dreaded...  
...one school by...  
...discontinue it by...  
...the parents of the...  
...an excommunication...  
...it is not with...  
...that attend the...  
...of their re...  
...raised at Line...  
...and 12 broad, "B...  
...in the centre, in...  
...that they can be...  
...mission, auxiliary...  
...and at Hull...  
...missioners assisted...  
...the formation...  
...The...  
...about nine...  
...In Bengal...  
...missioners obtaining...  
...to project...

...that have been vanquished to make way for  
...an amelioration of the state of females, this  
...number must be regarded as large.—The learn...  
...men of India say, that by and bye, Christiani...  
...will be the religion of the people, because they  
...the Shasters neglected, with the load of reli...  
...the Shasters which they enjoy.—Mr. Bruckner, Missionary at Samarang, Java, men...  
...tions that he cannot yet collect a congregation,  
...but is frequently refreshed in heart, while going  
...from place to place and from house to house to con...  
...verse with individuals. The cholera morbus rag...  
...ed for a season at Samarang, to such a degree, in  
...the summer of 1821, that upwards of fifty were  
...carried to the grave every day, only in the road  
...along Mr. B's premises; thousands and even  
...hundreds of thousands were carried off within a  
...short space of time.—Mr. Bruckner has finished the  
...translation of the New Testament in the Javan lan...  
...guage; & has also translated some Tracts and ser...  
...mons of the Christian doctrines, which have been  
...distributed among the natives to their apparent  
...satisfaction; he considers the lithographic plan of  
...printing, the best adapted to the Javanese lan...  
...guage.—The Hibernian Bible Society, Great  
...Britain, has had an addition of 31 auxiliaries since  
...the last anniversary, making the whole number  
...114. It distributed the last year 8701 Bibles, and  
...1164 Testaments: its total receipts were £5679  
...10s. 10d. being £1745 16s. 5d. more than the re...  
...ceipts of the preceding year.—On the 24th Sept.  
...the Committee of the Church of England Mission...  
...Society, gave their instructions to 14 new labor...  
...ers preparatory to their departure to their stations.  
...Five of these were Clergymen, and three Assis...  
...tants; six were females, the wives of the Missio...  
...naries. All, excepting one, are destined to Wes...  
...tern Africa. Rev. Mr. Deininger, on account of  
...his health, is appointed to assist Mr. Jowett in the  
...Mediterranean Mission. The Secretary delivered  
...the instructions; Rev. Messrs. Beckauer and  
...Deininger replied; and the Rev. James H. St...  
...ewart addressed to them seasonable and encour...  
...aging counsel, and commended them in  
...prayer to the care of Heaven, when they were dis...  
...missed with the devout wishes and affectionate  
...benedictions of the noble Chairman.—The Cen...  
...tral School of the National Education Society,  
...Great Britain, has been attended the past year by  
...463 boys, and 232 girls. By this institution, as...  
...sistance is rendered to schools in all parts of  
...the country, in the supply of temporary or permanent  
...masters and mistresses—or by having the persons  
...intended to conduct those schools received into  
...the Central School for instruction. The number  
...of schools thus assisted the last year, was 113.  
...Eighty-two new schools have been formed and ad...  
...mitted into the union. 13 have been suspended;  
...the whole number now in union is 1790. The  
...increase of scholars is about 12000—the whole  
...number nearly 250,000, beside those who are  
...training in schools formed on the principles of the  
...National Education Society though not receiv...  
...ing into union. The income of the year, was  
...£2422. 1s.—the expenditure £2368 14d. 1s.  
...—The British and Foreign Society has been in  
...operation 17 years. The Local Schools, the past  
...year, have continued to supply instruction to 500  
...boys, and 300 girls. Thirty masters have been  
...instructed. Sixteen schools in different parts of  
...the country, have been supplied with permanent  
...teachers, and twelve others with temporary assis...  
...tance. Eight masters have been trained for the  
...West Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope. Eight  
...foreign Missionaries have been taught the system.  
...Masters have also been sent to Lisbon, the Mauri...  
...tius, and St. Petersburg—one is preparing for  
...Canada; and the eight youths from Madagascar,  
...placed in this school, where they diligently  
...apply themselves, and have made very rapid im...  
...provement. This school is much visited by stran...  
...gers and foreigners, who have universally expres...  
...sed their admiration of it, and their wishes to trans...  
...fer to other countries the blessings of this system  
...of education. Twenty-six mistresses have been  
...employed for instruction during the year; 13 schools  
...have been supplied with permanent mistresses,  
...and eight with temporary assistance.—There  
...are six institutions in London, expressly devoted  
...to the instruction of the Irish; in these, 1200 chil...  
...dren are taught.—The Society for promoting the  
...education of the poor in Ireland, numbers 513  
...schools in connection with it, containing upwards  
...of 40,000 pupils. It has circulated not less than  
...200,000 copies of several valuable publications  
...among the Irish, and thereby nearly taken away  
...the printers of ribaldry and pernicious books.  
...The Society of interest for the continuance of their  
...mission.—The Hibernian Society has 575 schools  
...connected with it, and 53,233 scholars under in...  
...struction.—The "Society for Elementary In...  
...struction at Paris," has under its patronage 1400  
...schools; the Government affords its aid in the es...  
...tablishment of these schools by grants of money  
...towards their building or outfit.—This liberality is  
...extended equally, to the voluntary efforts of Ro...  
...man Catholics and Protestants.—Sabbath Schools  
...are springing up in France. At the prison of  
...Denis, 144 young prisoners were admitted to  
...school during the year 1821: 53 left, who  
...were able to read, write, and cypher, and their  
...minds impressed with good principles, and pure  
...religion.—There are 1,818,000 boys in the de...  
...partment of the Seine, without instruction—re...  
...quiring the establishment of 15000 or 18000 schools.  
...In the same department there are 1,070,500 that  
...require the primary schools—these schools are  
...in number, managed by 28,945 masters.  
...A very small proportion of those condemned at  
...Courts of Assizes in France, are able either  
...to read or write. It is stated in the Report of the  
...National Education Society, that there are 15 or 18  
...thousand of individuals in France that cannot read  
...or write.—Sabbath Schools for adults, and  
...those that have employment through the week  
...published in the Netherlands. The British  
...Society is making its way into the schools general...  
...of the Province of Hainault, (population  
...1,000,000) the means of education have been dou...  
...bled within five years, and nearly 60,000 scholars  
...are daily receiving instruction.—A Central  
...Society of the new system, has been resolved on,  
...at Brussels, for the improvement of fo...  
...reign children.—Even in Germany, the British  
...Society has of late become the object of great at...  
...tention, and a highly respectable periodical publi...  
...cation has undertaken the support of it.—

In some parts of Italy, many schools formed on  
...the system of Mutual Instruction have been  
...shut up. In Florence the School Society contin...  
...ues its exertions, & in addition to the three schools  
...in that city, 17 others have been put into opera...  
...tion in various parts of Tuscany.—In Spain, the  
...Government have assigned a building and provid...  
...ed funds for a training school, intended to ac...  
...commodate 500 boys and 400 girls. It is meant  
...that there shall be a grand Central School in the  
...capital of each Province. "All the schools," says  
...Col. Kearney the Superintendent, "are making  
...rapid progress."—The Roman Catholic College  
...at Macao, has six European Professors, all of  
...whom receive their support from the Portuguese  
...Government. Young Chinese and others inclined  
...to become Christians, have their expenses defrayed  
...from the same funds. In 1815 there were 8 Chi...  
...nese, 2 Malays, and 16 boys born at Macao, in the  
...Seminary.—In China, Tonkin, Cochinchina, and  
...Siam, there are 14 Roman Catholic Bishops,  
...7 Apostolic Vicars, 43 European Missionaries, 231  
...native priests, & 585,000 Roman Catholic Christians.  
...—The number of Syrian churches in Malabar is  
...55. The number of Christian families is 15,000.  
...The Church Missionary Society employ three Mis...  
...sionaries on this interesting ground; they have es...  
...tablished upwards of 30 schools containing more  
...than 800 youths, beside a grammar school con...  
...taining 400, and a college. The Metropolitan,  
...Mar Dionysius, discovers a strong attachment to  
...the Missionaries, and renders them all the assis...  
...tance in his power. Although the Syrian Chris...  
...tians are extremely ignorant and many of them  
...vicious; yet there is a striking difference between  
...them and their heathen neighbors; the houses of  
...the Syrians are always neat and clean, while  
...those of the heathen are always dirty, and appar...  
...ently comfortable.—Mr. Marsden, after travel...  
...ling extensively over New-Zealand, says, "I  
...have met with no family, but some branches of it  
...it had been killed in battle and eaten by the en...  
...emy." The custom of eating their enemies, is uni...  
...versal among the New-Zealanders, though they  
...unreservedly express their horror and disgust at  
...it: custom is the only authority they plead in its  
...behalf. They have no idea of a God of mercy  
...who can do them good, but are constantly under  
...the most painful fears of an invisible being, who,  
...according to their belief is at all times ready to  
...kill and devour them, and who will kill them if  
...they neglect the smallest iota in any of their su...  
...perstitious ceremonies.—Anthimus, the present  
...Greek Patriarch, is a man of affable manners, fair  
...character and greatly beloved by the Greeks; he  
...was promoted from the Archbishopric of Chalcedon,  
...and has always shown himself to be a friend to  
...the Bible Society.—The periodical reports of the  
...Serampore Missionaries respecting the transla...  
...tions, schools and missions under their own di...  
...rection, are to be regularly re-issued from the press  
...in London.—Dr. Morrison leaves his station for  
...a while at Canton, and is expected to be in Eng...  
...land next spring.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries arrived  
...at Tamatave, Madagascar, on the 6th of May last.  
...—Rev. Mr. Hands of Bellary, was lately mar...  
...ried to a lady in Bombay, and on their return home,  
...she was seized with a fever and died.—The re...  
...vival in Virginia referred to in our summary a few  
...weeks since, continues, and increases—the utmost  
...order and solemnity pervade the congregations—  
...and the word of God proves itself to be quick and  
...powerful.—A letter received from New Bedford,  
...at this office, states, that "the Spirit of God is  
...among the people," under the charge of Rev. Mr.  
...Holmes. "Six only yet awake hope, (Jan. 4.) a  
...number are seriously indulged. The work is not  
...rapid, but marked with striking evidence that it is  
...genuine. All depends on God. We hope all the  
...friends of God will remember us in fervent prayer."  
...—The masters and crews of several vessels in the  
...port of Charleston, have contributed generously  
...to the payment of the debt due on the "Mariners  
...Church" in that city. "It would be gratifying  
...if this worthy example should be followed by  
...other seamen."—Rev. Edward Rutledge was  
...admitted to the Holy order of Priests, in Strawber...  
...ry Chapel, St. Johns, Berkeley, South Carolina,  
...Dec. 19. Officiating Clergy—the Bishop of the  
...Diocese, and the Rev. Dr. Gadsden, the Rev.  
...Messrs. Tehudy and Campbell. Sermon by the  
...Bishop.—A Baptist church was constituted at  
...New Hartford, Conn. December 4, and Rev. Tu...  
...bal Wakefield ordained Pastor.—Friend Allen is  
...at Verona, urging the cause of Africa, with all  
...his might. A strict Quaker in principle as well as  
...in profession, he regularly appears before the Sovereigns  
...with his hat on, and they as regularly admit him as a  
...privileged friend.—The Tract Society in New-York  
...voted to Messrs. Bird and Goodell 5000 Spanish, 5000  
...English and 5000 French Tracts.—The Methodist Church  
...in Columbia, Tenn. has received an addition of 120  
...members in 16 months. The Presbyterian Church  
...in the same place, 12. The revival continues.  
...—The first No. of the Montreal Christian Register  
...has been received. We noticed its prospectus  
...in our last. It promises good to the cause of reli...  
...gion in the Canadas.—An Ecclesiastical Council  
...has given a very laborious and thorough examina...  
...tion to the charges brought against Mr. Maffit,  
...and unanimously acquitted him on all of them.  
...They held their sessions both in Boston and Providence.  
...The proceedings of the Council will be published.—  
...Between 30 and 40 ladies in Rev. Mr. Elliot's church,  
...Roxbury, have formed themselves into an Association  
...for promoting the cause of female education in India;  
...the first society of the kind that has existed in that  
...large town.—Four Seamen's Friend Societies in  
...England, include soldiers also, as objects of their  
...attention; these are Chatham, Woolwich, Plym...  
...mouth, & Stonehouse.—60,000 persons are said  
...to be employed in business on the river Thames,  
...for whose religious instruction, no specific provi...  
...sion has been made.—A vessel has been sought  
...after to be set apart entirely for the Episcopal ser...  
...vice of the Church of England, by the British & Fo...  
...reign Seamen's Friend Society.—The New-York  
...Bethel Union celebrated its 2nd Anniversary on  
...New-Year's eve. D. Bethune, Esq. President,  
...took the chair. Rev. Mr. McCarter offered the in...  
...troductory prayer; the President opened the  
...meeting with an address; H. Holden, Esq., read  
...the Annual Report. Resolutions were offered &  
...supported by Dr. J. Ostram, Rev. J. M. Matthews,  
...Rev. J. Truair, and Rev. G. Spring, D. D. Col...  
...lection, \$71 25.

#### HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. JARVIS, will preach a Sermon before  
...this Society on Wednesday evening of next  
...week, in the Old South Meeting-House—after  
...which a collection will be taken in aid of its funds.  
...Select Music will be performed by the Singing  
...Choir accompanied by the Organ.—Services to  
...commence at 1-2 past 6 o'clock.  
...A. B.  
...We regard the above-mentioned Society one of  
...the best conducted charitable institutions in our  
...country. Its objects and operations are so well  
...known and generally approved, that it is believ...  
...little need be said to secure a numerous attend...  
...ance, and liberal contributions from our benevo...  
...lent citizens. It may not, however, be too much  
...to state, that this society aim not less to improve  
...the morals, than to relieve the distresses of those,  
...to whose necessities they administer; and that its  
...officers are so circumspect and discriminating in  
...the application of its funds, that it is believed they  
...seldom if ever bestow alms upon any but real ob...  
...jects of charity. In behalf of these the Society are  
...about to appeal to the benevolent and Christian  
...feelings of our fellow-citizens. We trust they will  
...not appeal in vain.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

Advertisements.—By the original Prospectus of  
...the RECORDER, the Proprietor reserved the right  
...of inserting one page each week of Advertisements,  
...of any kind not of an immoral tendency. A small  
...part of this space has heretofore been occupied  
...—advertisements having been made by subscri...  
...bers to some which have been inserted, it is de...  
...termined in future not to insert any but those of  
...a Religious or Literary nature.

"A." will excuse us for declining to insert  
...a "Caution," for the reason he himself suggests,  
...giving the publication in question "an impor...  
...tance, its merit can never gain for it." It is too  
...late in the day for rivalry and blasphemy, let  
...them be called by what names they may, to be  
...taken for any thing else than the progeny of the  
..."Old Serpent."

India.—A government order has been issued in  
...Hindustan, by the English government, forbidding  
...the burning of widows, while in a state of preg...  
...nancy, or when within the age of 16 years. It  
...also enjoins the proper officers to use a strict scr...  
...utiny, to ascertain whether compulsion is used, or  
...intoxicating drugs administered. It is believed  
...that the practice itself might be wholly broken up,  
...were the English government disposed to hazard the  
...consequences of suppressing it.

#### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

##### FOREIGN.

It is estimated that more than a million of hu...  
...bals of human and inhuman bones, were imported  
...last year, from the continent of Europe into the  
...port of Hull. The neighbourhood of Leipzig, Aus...  
...terlitz, and Waterloo, and of all the places, where  
...during the late bloody war, the principal battles  
...were fought, have been swept alike, of the bones  
...of the horse and his rider, and shipped to Eng...  
...land, where steam engines have been erected,  
...with powerful machinery, for the purpose of gran...  
...ulating them. In this condition they are sent  
...chiefly to Poacaster, one of the largest agricultu...  
...ral markets, and sold to farmers to manure their  
...lands; the oily substance gradually evolving as  
...the bone calcines, makes one of the most power...  
...ful and substantial kinds of manure. The famous  
...Hunt made his entry into London, on the 14th  
...Nov. with a cavalcade of 10,000 horsemen, with  
...chariots, banners, inscriptions, &c.—It appears  
...that the eccentric Lord Byron has relinquished  
...his project of fixing his residence in the United  
...States.—A terrible hurricane visited the city of  
...Genoa and its environs, on the 25th of October.  
...Bridges, trees, and houses, were swept away by  
...the torrents that descended from the mountains,  
...and the floods even entered the shops at Genoa.  
...The Lazaretto, a fine large building, containing  
...a large quantity of merchandise, was borne away  
...by the violence of the waters. The environs of  
...the city presented a terrible and novel appear...  
...ance. There was only to be seen, an immense  
...lake of muddy waters, with here and there the  
...tops of trees, and about a hundred houses, im...  
...mersed up to the second story. A great num...  
...ber of men and cattle are said to have perished.  
...—Of the Congress of Verona, we have accounts  
...by the way of Frankfurt, to the 10th of November,  
...by which it would appear, that the affairs of Italy  
...were not settled, although it was probable that  
...Naples would remain subject to military guard of  
...the Austrians. The abdication of the King of Na...  
...ples was difficult, as it was not known, whether  
...the prince of Calabria, would yield the crown to  
...the prince of Salerno.—As to the interference  
...of foreign powers in the affairs of Spain, it is tho...  
...t that the Emperor of Russia, is desirous that it  
...should take place, but the Austrians do not wish  
...it, and the English have opposed it with so much  
...success, that it is already decided no exterior force  
...will be employed in regulating the constitution of  
...the Peninsula.—Respecting the Greeks, much  
...anxiety and uncertainty existed. The Turks had  
...ceded nothing to the diplomatic efforts of Europe,  
...while all accounts confirmed the defeat of the  
...Turkish fleet, and its return to the Dardanelles in  
...a very disabled state.—While the French ultra  
...Royal party are eager for a declaration of active  
...interference, to restore absolute monarchy to  
...Spain, (in co-operation with Russia) Lord Wel...  
...lington appears to have gained over Count Met...  
...terich, the Austrian minister to oppose the pro...  
...ject, and to defeat it conclusively.—News from  
...Ceuta announce, that the Emperor of Morocco,  
...who had placed himself at the head of his troops,  
...to reduce a rebellious province had been com...  
...pletely beaten, and obliged to take refuge at Tan...  
...giers.—Every part of Spain, according to the  
...French papers, is agitated by the movements & ri...  
...ngs of portions of royalists, soldiers of the faith,  
...militia, & regular constitutional troops. Arrests,  
...public discussions, assassinations, trials, &c. are  
...every day occurring; and a state of things exists in  
...that kingdom, which cannot remain stationary, but  
...must shortly produce a more decisive and final re...  
...sult.—An article from Augsburg, of Nov. 9th,  
...states that the Greeks had gained great advanta...  
...ges over the Turks, at Candia. The Turks had  
...re-assembled near Samos, and offered the inhabi...  
...tants of that island, an exemption from imports for  
...seven years, on their voluntary submission, which  
...the Samians refused, and prepared to meet their  
...enemy in the field.—The Spanish Cortes were  
...sitting in Madrid, on the 3d Nov. and deliberating  
...with a fervor and solemnity, inspired by the a...  
...larming events transpiring among every section of  
...their constituents; which had the effect of pro...  
...ducing on the minds of the members, a degree of  
...unanimity and decision, commensurate with the  
...critical situation of their country.—The elections  
...in France excited great interest. Besides the Mar...  
...quis La Fayette, the celebrated Benjamin Con...  
...stant had been chosen by the Constitutionalists.  
...Hyde De Neuville, late minister of the United  
...States, is also elected a member. The Journal  
...des Debates, in noticing this election, observes,  
..."Never did a deputy receive a more flattering  
...testimony of the esteem of his constituents; who  
...have proved, by the unanimity of their suffrages,  
...that they have not forgotten the honourable man...  
...ner in which he represented them in the Chamber,  
...in 1815; the talents he developed on that occa...  
...sion, and the eminent services which he had for...  
...twenty-five years rendered his country, by braving  
...the furies of revolutions, and the despotism of Na...  
...poleon."—Advices from Havana, have been re...  
...ceived at Charleston, by the Sarah Ann, as late  
...as the 20th ult. from which it appears, that altho...  
...the flame of discord and insurrection is, for the  
...present smothered, yet it glows with intense heat  
...beneath the embers. The animosity between the  
...Native and European parties is deep and inveter...  
...ate; nothing but a sense of common danger from

the blacks, preserves them from hostile array.—  
...The British sloop of war, *Scoret*, Capt. Winston,  
...has captured off Cape Catoch, a piratical her...  
...maphrodite brig, and secured 27 of the crew, the  
...rest having escaped in a small schooner, by run...  
...ning against the ruse.—A Liverpool paper men...  
...tions an instance of a young man, who was bled  
...for a sudden illness, which, however, did not pre...  
...vent his apparent recovery. On the following morn...  
...ing, the bed on which he was laid out, was  
...drenched with blood. It is supposed that the cir...  
...culation returned, and that he expired from the  
...wound of Vesuvius. Several streams of lava  
...were thrown out in different direction, threaten...  
...ing destruction to the villages at the foot of the moun...  
...tain. An immense quantity of ashes has been vo...  
...luted forth, and large slopes thrown several  
...leagues distance. Many farms have been totally  
...destroyed, and upwards of two hundred persons  
...have had their dwellings burnt, and are left desti...  
...tute of any retreat.—Eya late arrival at New...  
...York, London dates have been received to the 5th  
...December. The Congress at Verona has broken up;  
...Spain has been assigned to France, to enforce,  
...if the latter thinks proper, a return to the  
...ancient system. Great Britain professes to have  
...taken a neutral stand. Little is said about the  
...Greeks, though it is allowed that the Turks have  
...been compelled to evacuate the Morea, after the  
...total destruction of a powerful army; and that the  
...remnant of their fleet, had been compelled to seek  
...refuge in the Dardanelles. The London Courier  
...states, that war is inevitable, and declares that it  
...is not for territory that France arms against Spain,  
...but against principles which tend, in her opinion,  
...to shake all allegiance, & unsettle all attachment to  
...the monarchical form of government. It is thought,  
...however, that some delay will take place, in order  
...to give Spain time to deliberate and decide on the  
...ultimate transmitted from Congress. A Paris  
...article of Dec. 2, states that the Congress of Ver...  
...ona has changed its place, and will be for Spain at  
...Paris, for Italy at Vienna; and for the east, where  
...the Emperor Alexander may happen to be. It is  
...said that the Emperor of Austria, and even the  
...Emperor of Russia, as well as a majority of the mi...  
...nisters, particularly the Duke of Wellington, have  
...in a friendly manner, advised the French ministers  
...not to undertake a war with Spain. The Cortes  
...appear to have anticipated the decision of the Con...  
...gress, and have no intention of changing their pre...  
...sent constitution.

#### DOMESTIC.

The three men who lately attempted to rob the  
...mail, near Petersburg Va. have all been arrested.  
...Their names are Patrick Carroll, John Dougherty,  
...and William Kelly, all Irishmen. The stage  
...driver instantly recognized the man who snap...  
...ped his gun at him.—During the past year, no  
...less than 1614 convicts in the state of New-York,  
...have been pardoned by the Chief Magistrate.—  
...The Paper-Mill of Gen. Burlbank, of Fitchburg,  
...was destroyed by fire, with its contents, on the  
...10th inst.—In Philadelphia, a small child was  
...lately knocked down by the Germantown stage,  
...and crushed to death under its wheels.—Mr.  
...Nicholas of Providence, Rhode Island, has inven...  
...ted a *Spring Seat*, intended for carriages, stages,  
...&c. which is calculated to relieve passengers from  
...the uncomfortable cushions, now in use.—The  
...President's levee, on New Year's day, was nu...  
...merously attended. Among the many personages  
...who attracted the most attention, were the Mexi...  
...can Ambassador, and his suite, and four fine  
...looking Cherokees, who says the Washington Re...  
...publican, have exchanged the costume of the wil...  
...derness for the dress of civilized society, and by  
...the ease and dignity of their manners, appeared  
...to make a universal impression.—The Messrs.  
...Pratts of Madison County, N. Y. are said to have  
...raised 502 1-2 bushels of shelled corn, on 3 acres  
...of ground, making on an average 167 1-2 bushels  
...an acre!—A number of naval officers and  
...marines have left Alexandria to join the ex...  
...pedition at Norfolk, fitting out against the Pir...  
...ates.—The Mail Carrier of the mail from Zanesville,  
...Ohio, is supposed to have been lost in Big Wal...  
...nut Creek, near Columbia in that state.—  
...The Steam-Boat Enterprise makes one of the  
...number, which is intended to cruise against the  
...pirates, & it is said she will be prepared to throw  
...boiling water on those ferocious and unprincipled  
...out-laws.—The sloop *Eliza Nicol* Ferry, from  
...New-Bedford, for New-York, was driven ashore  
...near Blackrock, in the snow-storm of the 4th inst.  
...and six persons, out of eight which were on board,  
...perished.—A man by the name of Abel Brown,  
...of the town of Broad Albin, N. Y. while in a state  
...of intoxication, in company with several others,  
...not better off than himself, laid his hand upon a  
...stove in the room, by which it was considerably  
...burned. He removed his hand, deliberately look...  
...ed at it, and observing that it would never be of  
...any more use to him, took up a broad axe which  
...was near him, replaced his hand on the stove, and  
...with one blow of the axe, severed his hand from  
...his wrist. A surgeon was soon called, who found  
...it necessary to amputate it higher up.—The  
...Committee on schools in South Carolina re...  
...ported that there were, in the last year, 540 Free  
...Schools in that state, in which 5533 children re...  
...ceive instruction at the expense of \$29,122.—  
...Edmund Erving, Esq. was lately shot in Rich...  
...mond, Ky. by Mr. Mattingly, Editor of the Rich...  
...mond Republican, while in the act of flagellating  
...him with a cow-hide-whip.—At Richmond, Vir...  
...on the 27th Dec. a gang of lawless persons, with  
...blackened or masked faces entered the office of a  
...printer of a paper called the *Hornet*, committed  
...some acts of personal violence, and demolished a  
...quantity of types and other printing materials.

#### CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No business of much interest has been completed  
...since our last. A bounty has been agreed to for  
...the capture of pirates. The bill for incorporating  
...a naval fraternal association has been refused a  
...third reading. A bill for abolishing imprisonment  
...for debt is before the Senate. An amendment to  
...the constitution, relative to the mode of electing a  
...President and Vice-President is before the House.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Petitions from sundry parts of the state have  
...been laid before the House, relative to exempting  
...too large a portion of the community from military  
...duty, and the want of compensation to those on  
...which such duty devolves. An exhibit of the fi...  
...nances of the state has been furnished by his Ex...  
...cellency, by which it appears that the state owes  
...\$107,104; and that the funds amount to \$133,623,  
...exclusive of a debt of \$27,401, due by the sureties  
...of the former Treasurer, Skinner. The Hon. Jas.  
...Lloyd has been chosen a Senator of the U. S. for  
...six years, commencing on the 4th March next.—  
...The greater part of the session has been occupied  
...by business of a local and private nature.

#### ORDINATION.—At an Ordination held in St. Mi...

Michael's Church, Bristol, on the 1st instant, the Rt.  
...Rev. the Bishop of the Eastern Diocese admitted  
...Mr. LOT JONES to the holy order of Deacon. Di...  
...vine Service was performed by the Rev. Professor  
...Adams, and an address suitable to the occasion  
...was delivered by the Bishop.

#### DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Sylvia Rider, wife of Mr. Isaiah  
...R. aged 43; Mr. Benjamin Clow, 27; Mrs. Ann,  
...wife of Mr. Wm. Bishop; George Henry, son of  
...Mr. Wm. Lawrence, 2; Miss Abigail Eaton, 18;  
...Miss Eliza C. Stevenson, 3; Lydia M. Yeaton,  
...5 mo. daughter of Mr. Benjamin Y.; Mrs. Mary  
...Casneau, 44; Mr. Andrew Reustram, 51; drown...  
...ed, Capt. Phineas Nickerson, of Provincetown;  
...suddenly, Miss Maria M. Milner, 21, daughter  
...of the late Mr. Joseph M.; Juliana, youngest daugh...  
...ter of Mr. Daniel Magner, 6; Mrs. Dolly French,  
...wife of Mr. Adam French, 53; Frederick William,

only son of Mr. Josiah Jones, 3 y. 5 mo.; Mrs. Sa...  
...rah Bounce, formerly of Newburyport, 32; Mr.  
...Seth Cole, 52.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Christopher Tonge, 52.  
...—In Cambridge, Mrs. Ann Watson, 89.—At Ja...  
...maica Plain, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, 87.—In Brigh...  
...ton, Charles Hammond, youngest child of Mr.  
...Thomas Park, 6 mo.—In Brookline, Mr. Ebenezer  
...W. son of the late Mr. Wm. Loughton, 24.—In  
...Salem, Mr. Joseph Parsons, 36; Mr. William  
...Teague, Jun. 26.—In Roxbury, deacon David  
...Corey, 62; Patience Cummings, 60, a colored  
...woman.—In Chatham, Dr. Richard M. Smith, 26.  
...—In East Bridgewater, Mrs. Jennett, wife of Mr.  
...John Phillips, 57.—In Grafton, widow Elizabeth  
...Stow, 75.—In Longmeadow, Mr. Abiel Chapman,  
...62.—In Burlington, Mr. David Blanchard, 43.  
...In Rockingham, Vt. Mr. Jonathan Bolls, 91.—  
...In Cornish, N. H. Mrs. Eunice, wife of Harvey  
...Chase, Esq. 39.—In Canandaigua, Hop. GANZON  
...GRANZEN, formerly Post Master General of the  
...U. S.—In Lyme, Conn. Major Thomas Anderson,  
...74, an officer of the army of the revolution.—In  
...Columbia, Virginia, 22d ult. Dr. Oliver Patten, 34,  
...formerly of Westford, Mass.—At Charleston, S.  
...C. on the 30th ult. Mr. SOLOMON G. LOW, of Bos...  
...ton, Printer, 29.—He had been for eight years  
...the superintendent of the printing of the *Boston*  
...*Daily Advertiser*.—On his passage from Providence  
...to Savannah, in brig *Sereno*, George Willis, a sea...  
...man, from Dorchester—killed by a fall from the  
...main-top-gallant yard.—In Mobile, Dr. Peter Fisk,  
...35.—In New Orleans, Mr. Obed Burnham, of  
...Boston, 32.—Lost overboard, 20th Sept. last,  
...from brig *Alceop*, Capt. Adams, from Richmond  
...bound to Glasgow. Mr. John Thomas, of Cape  
...Cod, mate of said vessel.—In Sharon, Dea. Simon  
...Gould, 61.

In Kingston, on the 6th inst. George Russell,  
...son of James and Mercy F. Sever, aged 8 months.  
...In Oakham, Mass. Nov. 20, 1822, Miss ELIZA...  
...BETH PARMEETER, 38. She was one of the first  
...who became hopefully pious in the late revival in  
...that town.—She bequeathed a large part of her es...  
...tate, to benevolent religious institutions.

At Roxbury, on the 12th inst. Mrs. SARAH EN...  
...WARDS, aged 67. Few persons have lived with a  
...more unblemished reputation.—She early devoted  
...herself to the service of God.—Her piety has long  
...endured her to her Christian friends.—Her amia...  
...ble temper and conduct procured the esteem of all  
...her connections.—Hoping in the Mercy of God,  
...through the merits of her Redeemer, she departed  
...this life with calmness and peace, leaving her  
...friends the consoling hope, she has gone to enjoy  
...that rest which remaineth for the people of God.  
...In New Haven, 11th inst. in the 76th year of  
...his age, the Hon. JONATHAN INGERMONT, Lieut.  
...Governor and President of the Senate of that State.  
...He was educated at Yale College where he re...  
...ceived his first degree in the year 1766.

Married.—In Dorchester, on the 31st ult. by  
...the Rev. Dr. Codman, Mr. Judah Ely to Miss  
...Irene Stetson.

The Marriages during the year 1822, in the City  
...of Philadelphia, amount to 1290—Eapisms 1670,  
...and Burials 2947.

#### FENN'S SERMONS.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill-Square, have  
...published, Sermons by Rev. John Fenn, M.  
...A. Rector of Clapham—three vols. in two. First  
...American from the 3d London edition \$6. (The  
...London edition sells for \$12.) Reviewed in the  
...Christian Observer, vol. XIV. page 26, and vol.  
...XVII. page 655. Jan. 17.

#### AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

FOR sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, the COM...  
...PLETE GRAZIER, or Farmer's and Cattle  
...Breeder and Dealer's Assistant;—fourth edition,  
...illustrated by numerous Engravings. By a Lin...  
...colnshire Grazier.



## POET'S CORNER.

### From the Christian Herald.

#### THE MOTHER'S TEARS.

I saw beside the grassy tomb  
A little coffin fair;  
And many gazed, as if the bloom  
Of Eden, withered there.  
The little vessel, short and wide,  
Received a sigh from all;  
For two sweet infants, side by side,  
Were shrouded in one pall.  
And now the mother at her head,  
Like marble stood with grief;  
But every tear she shed,  
Then seemed to give relief.  
She raised the napkin o'er them spread  
Which hid them from her view;  
Then bending o'er the coffin's head,  
She gazed a last adieu.  
And on their face so cold and fair,  
Imprinted the last fond kiss;  
And often would she then declare—  
"No grief was e'er like this!"  
"What have I done to anger God?  
O tell me now I pray—  
Why must I hear his heavy rod,  
Or see my infants' clay?"  
I saw the aged pastor weep,  
When closely standing by;  
And long shall memory safely keep  
His answer in reply.  
A shepherd long had sought in vain,  
To call a wandering sheep;  
He strove to make its pathway plain,  
Through dangers thick and deep.  
But still the wanderer stood aloof—  
And still refused to come;  
Nor would she ever hear reproof—  
Or turn to seek her home.  
At last the gentle shepherd took  
Her little lamb from view;  
The mother turned with anguish'd look—  
She turned—and follow'd too!

## MISCELLANY.

### For the Boston Recorder.

#### COLLEGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—NO. II.

A few things were mentioned in the former number, showing it to be desirable, that Williams College and the Institution in Amherst should be maintained and continue their operations with success. Still further reasons will be offered in this number with the same general design.

In case they are both supported, though with variable success, there will be twice the number of trustees, and also of college friends from local circumstances, dispersed around the community as interested agents; all acting in favor of the same general object—the promotion of literary improvement.

In addition to this, the amount of charitable assistance to indigent scholars, will be greatly augmented. Twice the number of local motives will be in operation, to render individuals generous; many more will be personally interested to lend their aid; a spirit of rivalry without the necessity of collision, will have its influence. These circumstances will give rise to many tributary streams of charity which may continue to flow with an increasing tide for years to come. Ever since efforts were made to remove Williams College, and also to raise up the Collegiate Institution in Amherst, the friends of each have been making more vigorous exertions; our academies and public schools have felt a beneficial impulse; individuals have lent their aid in various ways to advance the cause of literature; and a much broader and deeper current of charity in the surrounding regions, is now flowing, than ever before.

Nor is it to pass, without thankful notice, that God, in the mean time, has been sending copious showers of grace to prepare the hearts of promising young men in the same region, to take the benefit of this excitement, that twice as many scholars, as ten years since, are now fixing their eyes upon a public education as the object of their aim. The literary & religious influence, which naturally encircles every collegiate institution, is certainly more broad and extended around two such institutions than one.

The obvious tendency, therefore, of upholding both these colleges, helping each other by their movements, is, eventually, to raise the character of the middle and western sections of the State, both in point of education and general knowledge, and also, of respectability and influence, without any material injury to our university, or the more populous parts of the Commonwealth.

The interests of our State ought to be duly consulted. It is conceived, that upon these interests, the event, which the present remarks are designed to justify and recommend, would have a salutary influence. If, for instance, the college in Williamstown only were to remain, many of our youth in the populous towns on Connecticut river and far to the east, would resort for a public education to New-Haven, Hanover, or Providence; and, on the other hand, if the Institution in Amherst only remain, many in Berkshire county, would resort to Middlebury, Schenectady, or New-Haven.

In either case, therefore, while a less number would enjoy the advantage of obtaining a public education, a smaller proportion of that number would receive their education in their own State. If, therefore, any thing is to be saved or gained to the State, either in respect to convenience or expense, influence or respectability, by educating her sons within her own limits, it is manifestly the part of wisdom to support and patronize both these Literary Institutions.

Again, this course is necessary, in order to preserve harmony and good feeling among that broad population which is naturally affected by their influence. Let each of them be sustained, and according to its ability and the ordinary course of things promote the public good, and their respective friends and supporters will be alike secured from the insulting boast of triumph and the bitter mortification of disappointment; either of which is unfriendly to peace. Nor should we pass in silence the fact, that the appearance of hostility between college parties subsides, very much in proportion as the sentiment prevails, that both Institutions will be supported.

But suppose the partisans of either should concert the plan and combine their efforts with any hostile influence from without, to cripple and destroy the other, the contest must be tedious and unhappy; since each is surrounded with friends, respectable both for their number and influence, who have already pledged their support. The result of such a contest is obvious. Unkind feelings would be excited, unholty passions kindled, and jealous and lasting divisions spread among those, who above all others, should be united in bonds of Christian love.

It may, however, be objected to the leading sentiment now advanced, that one college only, instead of the two, being larger and more respectable, would hold out superior advantages to the scholar. Several things in reply deserve consideration.

The advantage to scholars, in such a case, could, in no part, be derived from a diminution of the inconvenience and expense of travelling. A given number of scholars from a given section of territory, will find the aggregate of their travel much less by having two colleges than one.

The actual expense for a young man at a college thronged with scholars, is much greater than at one of ordinary size. However strange and needless this may appear, it is found by observation to be generally the case. Facts decide, that a young man acquires his education at Hanover, Middlebury, or Williamstown, for about half the sum necessary to defray his expenses at New-Ha-

ven or Cambridge. Still, the place where a college is planted, as more or less populous, has its influence. No advantage, then, in point of expense, but a real loss to the scholar, would be the effect, and on this very account would place a collegiate education beyond the reach of many, in the middling and lower classes of society in the westerly part of the State.

It is also worthy of notice, that the rich and well-endowed college, which holds out these superior advantages, and in the constant resort of three or four hundred young men, is not without its disadvantages. It will contain more vice and corruption, and a greater variety of temptations to youthful dissipation, which serve most powerfully to divert the attention from literary pursuits, and to waste and enfeeble the energies of the mind. Something more than advantages is necessary to make the scholar and the man of science. Personal motive, and personal exertion are indispensable. By these, rather than by special advantages afforded by any college, educated men have usually risen to stations of eminence in public life.

Most of our men of talents, who have proved blessings to the community, sprung from the ordinary ranks of society, & were first awakened to exertion for improvement, by the simple consideration, that a public education was within their reach. Nor will a broad and candid appeal to fact allow us to question, but that graduates from Dartmouth and Williams College, when pursuing professional studies, compare, without any disparagement, with those from Yale and Harvard; or, that as great a proportion of them, have risen to high stations and marked usefulness.

### For the Boston Recorder.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

—SOLOMON.

"The Moravian Minister at Göttingen, Mr. Starck," says the 14th Report of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, "has established schools for boys and girls. Among the latter are three young Jewesses. With the consent of their parents, who live in the city, they read in the school the New Testament, & receive Christian instruction with the other children. With what effect may be inferred from the following fact. One of these Jewish children fell dangerously sick, and was brought home to her parents to be nursed by her mother. The life of the child was for some time despaired of; but she recovered; & after an absence of some weeks, returned to the school. There she was received by her fellow-pupils with expressions of the most cordial joy and love; especially by one with whom she was more intimately connected. Her mother called apart, and said—'Now I will tell you how I have been restored. I recollected what we have read in the New Testament, of the many sick whom Jesus has restored to health with one word or a touch; and that he is still living, and hears prayers. Now, I thought, I will pray to him that he will be my physician. So I did; he has heard my prayer; and therefore I now find myself well again.'"

### For the Boston Recorder.

#### THE JEWS.

Mr. Willis,—"The American Society for Meliorating the condition of the Jews," by inviting and receiving from any part of the world such Jews, (being well recommended for morals and industry,) as do already profess the Christian religion, or are desirous to obtain Christian instruction, by forming them into a settlement, and furnishing them with the ordinances of the gospel, and with such employment in the settlement as may be assigned them; are now soliciting contributions of the Christian public to enable them to purchase, immediately, a suitable tract of land and commence the contemplated settlement. They allege, in support of their claim to a share of the public patronage, that the proposed colony is a necessary, an indispensable link in the chain of means to be employed in effecting the conversion of this interesting people. The correctness or incorrectness of this position can be determined only by an investigation of facts. Are the difficulties, in relation to temporal support, to be encountered by a Jew in European countries, who embraces Christianity, such as in many instances, effectually to prevent these unhappy people from inquiring into the subject? If so, these impediments should be removed; the contemplated asylum is necessary.—This is certainly, at the present time, an interesting inquiry. With your permission, Sir, I will call the attention of your readers to some statements, having a bearing upon this question, which I have lately met with in reading the 13th and 14th Reports of "The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews."

Mr. Marc, the London Society's Missionary at Frankfurt, says, in a letter published in the 13th Report, page 80.—"Several Jews are truly converted, attend often divine service and religious meetings; but they cannot separate themselves from their brethren from want of means to support themselves. And Christians themselves will not advise them to do so, knowing the dangerous temptations which arise from want and distress."

The Society's agent at Hamburg, the Rev. Mr. Mudie, in a letter to the Committee, dated April 6, 1821, after mentioning the hopeful conversion of "a young Jew of learning and talent," adds—"You will, however, doubtless be surprised when I inform you that he has already suffered a most summary and cruel instance of persecution from his Jewish brethren. He had rather incautiously ventured to inform some of their chiefs (to whom he is related I believe) that he meant openly and boldly to profess his Christian faith, of the power of which he had been sometime persuaded. This quickly spread among their numerous community; and the elders, fearing that his defection might influence others, devised means to get rid of him. Their power is great in this city; and it appears that no Jew can stay within its walls, but who is in possession of a security card from their police; and with stranger Jews, that must be renewed weekly; except, indeed, they have been baptized and accepted by some Christian community. Finding this to be the case I endeavored to negotiate for his security with the chief Senator of our police. But the Jews having procured an order for his arrest, laid wait for him a whole day between my house and the city office. They took him near the latter; and, without permitting him to show my church and pastoral certificate, hurried him to prison, where he lay for four and twenty hours without being suffered even to send to me. In the mean time the Jews rejoiced the mind of the worthy Senator of police, saying that he was a vagrant and a vagabond; so that the next day, when he was brought up for judgment, my certificate was of no avail. And, as he was not baptized nor strictly belonging to my communion, I could not insist on his partaking the privileges granted to our Church. He was therefore banished the city, and forbidden to enter it again under pain of imprisonment or further punishment."

In the 13th Report, page 98.

In a letter Mr. McCaul, the Society's Missionary at Warsaw,—"As soon as they (Jewish converts) are baptized, they are thrown upon the world without a friend. Like that Master whom they follow, they literally have not where to lay their head. They themselves have forsaken the Jews; but they are not received by the Christians. One of them said to me the other day, 'I am now baptized; I know not where to go; I go not to Christians; there is no love among them, they love not the Jews; I know not what to do.'"

Sad reproach this," adds the Report, "on the Christian name." And may we not add, and perversion of terms that such men should be called by the Christian name.

The same Report states, (page 16.) that "Mr. Smith," another of the Society's agents in Ger-

ny, "on his way to Dresden was gratified by hearing from many Jews that they read the books of the Society in secret, and that they were fully convinced of the truth of Christianity. They even added that they worshipped Christ as the Messiah promised to their fathers. But that, as many of them were partly, others totally dependant upon the Jews, they durst not make an open confession of their faith." In commenting on this statement, the Committee say that "from almost all parts with which they carry on correspondence, and from persons of unquestionable authority, many such instances are frequently brought to their knowledge."

Now, Mr. Editor, although the difficulties above described will be cheerfully encountered by those who have attained to the faith which leads its possessor to forsake all for Christ, and will prove to such a most salutary discipline; yet does it not deserve serious consideration whether such a state of things must not effectually deter many from inquiring into the truth of the Christian religion, and thus prevent their attaining to that faith which cometh by reading and hearing the word of God? And if so, should not this impediment to the rapid progress of Christianity among the Jews be removed?

## AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Extract of a Letter to the Agent of the American Education Society, from President TYLER, dated Dartmouth College, Dec. 26, 1822.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 16th inst. was duly received. I regret to say that we have no printing press within twenty miles of this place. It will be difficult, therefore, for me to comply with your request in relation to the republishing of the Report of the Education Society. I hope, however, parts of it will be printed in the papers of this State, and I shall be happy to do any thing in my power to favor the object. Something must be done to rouse the people of this State to this important object of charity; and I am happy to say, that an increasing interest is felt on this subject in this vicinity. There is an Education Society in the eastern part of Vermont, embracing most of that State east of the Mountain. Measures are now in operation to bring into that Society the western part of this State, making this College its centre. When this Society becomes properly organized, as I trust it shortly will, I flatter myself that it will become an efficient branch of the American Education Society.

The people of this village have done considerably in years past towards aiding pious indigent young men in board, rooms, &c. More, I think, will be done in this way hereafter.

There is also a Female Society here which has done something towards assisting poor students in clothing, beds, bedding, &c. Measures will soon be adopted to bring this subject before the public, and to solicit donations in these articles from abroad.

I am happy also to state to you, that a classical library for the use of indigent students, was sometime since commenced at this College, and although the number of books is small, it is constantly receiving accessions. We shall be very thankful for the donation from the American Education Society.

In addition to the above, a plan has very recently been devised to establish a permanent fund of \$10,000 for the support of pious indigent young men, for the gospel ministry, at this College. A subscription has been opened, and something more than 1000 has already been obtained in this village. It will soon be put in circulation in other parts of the State. We may fail of obtaining it, but I am not without sanguine hopes of success.

I am yours, &c. BENNET TYLER.

N. B. I send herewith a catalogue of our students, marked in the manner proposed.

Abstract of the Catalogue accompanying the letter.—Resident Graduates, 4—Medical Students, 85—Seniors, 35—Juniors, 29—Sophomores, 36—Freshmen, 36—Total, 227—Under Graduates, 138—Pious Students, 63—Charity Students, 26.

## TO A FATHER.

My Dear Sir,—Permit me to request, that you would call your younger children to your arms, beginning with —, and bless them, in imitation of the example of our Saviour. Some men have no authority, and therefore their affection is not valued. Others have authority enough, and as much affection as most persons possess. Others possess more affection than they exhibit. Your authority, perhaps, is complete, but I think, that more affection, or at least more external signs of affection, such as taking the children by the hand, laying your hand on their heads, taking them in your arms accompanied with words of kindness, and the invitations of the Gospel, might result in their salvation.

[Com.]

THE LITTLE BLIND GIRL.

[A Clergyman, in a letter which enclosed a sum of money for the Treasury, has given us an account of a little blind girl, to which we cheerfully afford a place in our work. Children who read this account, should be excited to "go and do likewise." Parents, also, should be stimulated to take pains with their children. The mother of this little girl took much pains to instruct her; and if a child can be carried forward so rapidly in useful learning, without the help of eyes, how great the encouragement to labor with those, to whom God has given the aid of all their senses.]

"This little child, who contributed twelve cents and a half to the sum I now send you, was born blind. But, though only about eight years old, she knows more of the Bible, and of the religious state of the world, especially of missionary exertions, than thousands do who have grown up to mature age, in this Christian land. She listens attentively to accounts given of heathen children, & seems anxious to know their situation, & what will become of them if they continue in their present condition. She will recite whole chapters from the Bible, and will name the texts taken by different preachers, months after she heard them; and even give a pretty accurate account of their sermons. Having obtained her little offering, she immediately resolved how to dispose of it. Her words were, 'I will give it to Mr. —, to send to the missionaries.'"

[Ms. Herald.]

ENLARGED LIBERALITY.

A nobleman of South Prussia, feeling a deep interest in the missionary exertions among the Hottentots, and in the success of the Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, transmitted a handsome donation to his correspondent in England, (the Rev. Francis Cunningham,) with directions that it should be equally divided between these objects.

The sum appropriated to the School at Cornwall was 48l. 12s. and Mr. Cunningham generously made it 50l. authorizing the Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to draw on him for that amount.

A letter has recently been received from Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Calcutta, in which he expresses his satisfaction that the Board had commenced the formation of a Mission Library, and makes a donation of fifty dollars towards that object. The board is under particular obligations to this gentleman for numerous kind offices, as well as for his proffered services hereafter.

The Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, in a late letter, observe:

"The translation of the Scriptures into any language, is a great work; especially if there be no learned men, to whom the language is vernacular. Of such there are none here. Add to this the great apparent poverty and ambiguity of the Owhyhean language, which needs the aid of gestulation to make it clear and forcible; and a good translation of the entire Bible into it, ought not to be expected for many years to come. Probably our eyes will never be gladdened with such a goodly sight."

## RULES FOR SELF EXAMINATION.

1. Have I this day walked with God?
2. Trusting in him, as my Father and Friend in Christ?
3. Depending on his Divine influence?
4. Waiting upon his providential will, submissively and thankfully?
5. Keeping watch over my thoughts and heart for him?
6. Seeking him in devotion and self-examination?
7. Serving him in my calling?
8. Not forgetting him in relaxations?
9. Turning to him when alone?
10. Laboring to glorify him in company?
11. Husbanding all my time for him?
12. Cleaving steadfastly to him in all trials and temptations?

Christ saith, "without me ye can do nothing."—St. Paul saith, "I can do all things through Christ strengthening me." Matt. 12. 50. 1. John 3. 14. Phil. 2. 15. 1 Thess. 5. 23.

[Friendly Visitor.]

## AVARICE OUTWITTED.

The case of John Eyre, who, though worth upwards of 20,000l. was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven wires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail.—An anecdote is related of Mr. Eyre, which shows the natural depravity of the human heart. An uncle, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend, & committed it to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only 500l., leaving the bulk of his property to his nephew and heir-at-law Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death Mr. E. rummaging his drawers found this last will, and, perceiving the legacy of 500l. for the clergyman, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman, coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will? On being answered in the negative, he very coolly put his hand into his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, and in which the testator had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of 500l. to his nephew.

## DEPRAVITY.—DAVIS'S REPORT.

I called on Mr. —, and found him on the bed of death. In the course of conversation he reviled the apostles and their followers, particularly the ministers of Christ.—When I told him I came to see him from benevolent views, and regretted his abuse, he answered, "you should have staid away, then." Such are the fruits of infidelity. I am told this man was a disciple of Paine;—an admirer of his "Age of Reason." While we witness the evils of such publications, we are ready to acknowledge the truth of the Saviour's declaration, "evil communications corrupt good manners."

Dedication.—On the first day of the present year, the New Meeting-house in Foxborough, Mass. recently erected by the Congregational Church and Society in that place, was dedicated to Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The religious services were as follow:—The Rev. Mr. Cogswell, of Dedham, offered the Introductory Prayer, and read portions of Scripture adapted to the occasion; The Rev. Mr. Fisk, of Wrentham, made the Dedication Prayer; The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Providence, R. I. the late Pastor of the Church in Foxborough, delivered the Sermon; and the Rev. Mr. Jewitt, of Fairhaven, presented the Concluding Prayer. The music on the occasion was appropriate, and well performed. The text from which the Sermon was preached, was from Isaiah, xli. 14. "I will help thee." The doctrine raised from the text was: God will help his people. The plan adopted in the illustration of this doctrine was the following:—I. Show that God will help his people: This is evident, 1. From what He has said; 2. From what He has done; 3. From what He is determined to do. II. Show how God helps his people. 1. By the instructions of the Scriptures; 2. By the influence of the Holy Spirit; 3. By the dispensations of His Providence. III. Show in what way they may obtain help of God. 1. They must turn to Him with supreme affection; 2. They must trust in Him alone for help; 3. They must obey as well as heartily obey his requirements.

Remarks.—1. It is important that the people of God should be taught the true knowledge of God; 2. The people of God have great reason for boldness in His service; 3. There is nothing terrible or alarming in the opposition of the enemies to the people of God; 4. The people of God can easily do what he intends they shall do; 5. The people of God are guilty of great folly whenever they turn from God. 6. Abundantly safe and secure are all the concerns of the Church and people of God. The Sermon was able and pertinent. The Meeting-house is built of brick, is very respectable in size, is neatly finished, and is to be forever in the hands of the Church, and under their control. As they commence the year with this sacred offering to the Lord, we hope, that in all respects He will make it unto them a very happy New Year. [Communicated.]

Installed.—At Rutland, Vt. on the 1st inst. the Rev. CHARLES WALKER, over the Congregational Church and Society, in the East Parish, in that place. Rev. Stephen Martindale, of Timmouthe, commenced the exercises, by reading an appropriate portion of Scripture; Rev. Rufus Cushman, of Fairhaven, made the Introductory Prayer; Rev. Dr. Bates, President of Middlebury College, preached the Sermon; Rev. Ethan Smith, of Poultney, made the Installing Prayer; Rev. Elihu Smith, of Castleton, gave the Charge to the pastor; Rev. Daniel O. Moreton, of Shoreham, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship; Rev. John Hough, Prof. Div. Mid. Col. gave the Charge to the people; Rev. Amos Drury, of West Rutland, made the Concluding Prayer. [Communicated.]

Ordained.—At Oxford, N. H. Jan. 1st. Rev. James D. Farnsworth, to the pastoral care of the Church and Society in that place. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. McKean, of Bradford, Vt.; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Powers, of Haverhill, Vt.; Charge by Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Newbury, Vt.; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Towne, of Hanover; Address to the Church and Society by Rev. Mr. Perry, of Lyme; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Blake, of Piermont. The music was judiciously selected, well performed, and highly gratifying to a numerous audience.

Ordained, October 9, over the first Church and Society in Stafford, Conn. Rev. HARVEY SMITH, Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ingalls, West Stafford; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cooley, Granville, Mass.; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brockway, Ellington; Charge by Rev. Mr. Loomis, Wittington; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Knight, West Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Nash, Tolland; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, N. Coventry.

Ordained at Burlington, (Conn.) Jan. 1, 1823, Rev. ENASTAS CLAPP, as colleague pastor with Rev. Jonathan Miller; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. James Beach of Winsted; Sermon, by Rev. Horatio Bardwell, late Missionary at Bombay; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, of Canton; Charge, by the senior pastor; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Epaphras Goodman, of Torrington; Address to the People by Rev. Frederick Marsh, of Winchester; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Ralph Emerson.—The perfect

harmony of the senior pastor, the church, and the parish in the settlement of Mr. C. opens a happy prospect of his success among that people. [Ms. Herald.]

Installed, at Salem, (Waterbury) January 1st, 1823, Rev. AMOS FITZINGILL. The Introductory Prayer was made by the Rev. Luther Hall, of Plymouth; the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Betcher, of Litchfield, from Gal. i. 8. "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other Gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed." The Consecrating Prayer was made by the Rev. Samuel Merwin, of New-Haven; the Charge was given by the Rev. Daniel Crane, of Waterbury; the Fellowship of the Churches was expressed by the Rev. Samuel Rich, of Columbia; the exhortation to the people was delivered by the Rev. Erastus Scranton of North Milford; the Concluding Prayer was made by the Rev. Mark Mead of Middlebury.

## ANNUAL LONATION.

Charlestown, Jan. 3, 1823.

Rev. WARREN FAY, Dear Sir,—I beg leave to pledge of 1820, now due you for the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts severally dollars and forty cents for the year 1822, as the six per cent income then devoted to Religious Charity, and wish you to forward it for that purpose. Blessed be the name of the Lord and may his glory fill the earth. Yours &c. N. Q.

This is the third donation made under the signature of N. Q. as the devoted income of a certain business. The first year it was less than three dollars, and the second year less than ten dollars. Thus the Lord increases the blessings of those who devote their increase to him, and fills his promise, "Give, and it shall be given you." [Com.]

## EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

On the 14th ult. John Geyer, of New-Haven, driving a four horse team with a wagon, loaded with sundry articles, among which were several barrels and two of his own children; the evening was very dark and himself unaided, & ascending to a precipice he turned his horse short, and the whole were precipitated to the bottom. The crash was heard by a neighboring family, who proceeded to the scene with a lantern, where they found the wagon bottom by wheels, the horses dead, or in the agonies of death. The wagoner groping about at some distance off, unable, and not knowing where he was or how he came there, the children frighted and crying, & the barrels, &c. rolled to the foot of the hill, neither the man nor his children received any material wound.—Near Nashville, Tenn, a quarrel lately arose between two men, rivals in the seduction of a lady, one of whom stabbed the other in the neck and killed him on the spot.

SIGNS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall—the fall is from two to five years old and he works him. He seldom lets his work drive him. His ploughing stove with plenty of pipe to it. The west lot he possesses is fenced. His sled is hauled in summer, and his cart, ploughs and wheelbarrow, winter and summer when not in use; but many good of good oxen as he has horses—has not yoked his hogs with whole grain—light may be seen in his house often before break of day a winter—His hog-pen is boarded inside and out—Has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall—All his manure is carried out in his buildings and barn yard twice in the year, and dunged once a year. His cattle are almost all laid up in the winter—He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable—Raises three times as many turkeys and geese for his stock as he does for his family—Has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house—Has more lamps in his house than candlesticks—Has a house on purpose to keep his shoes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up—he has more pigs than cows—adjoining his hog-pen he has a hole to put weeds and suds, and makes three loads of best manure from every old hog and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that stamming vegetables can be done at one third the expense of boiling, and that Rutaba turnip is a thing worth thinking of—he fences before he ploughs, and manures before he sows—He deals more for cash than on credit.

## DEATHS.

In Richmond, Va. Rev. John Buchanan, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—In Wilkes Co. Geo. Rev. Levy Peacock, Methodist, 66.

## BISHOP HORNE'S COMMENTARY ON THE PSALMS.

A New Edition, on fine paper and good type, to which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Author. Price \$3. It forms a thick 8vo. volume of near 700 pages. For sale by R. P. & C. Williams, Cornhill-Square.

## PROPOSALS.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A SYSTEM OF DIVINITY.

In a Series of Sermons, by THOMAS DWIGHT, D. D. LL. D.—Second Edition.

S. CONVERSE, having contracted with the heirs of the late Dr. DWIGHT, for the privilege to publish his System of Theology, proposes to publish a Second Edition, of that valuable work, Stereotype, as soon as suitable preparations for an expensive publication can be made. At the late hour, it is unnecessary to say, that, for so common sense, for force of intellect, for originality of thought, for clearness of method, for vigor and brilliancy of imagination, for correctness of doctrine, for a happy style and classical language, and for impassioned eloquence, for candor and catholicism, for a single eye to the Truth, for fervor of piety and Zeal for God, for love of the souls of men, for tenderness of feeling and of manner, for a clear and natural explanation of the more difficult doctrines of the Bible, and for noble and exalted views of God, of his attributes, of his Providence, of his works, especially of his great work, the work of redemption, of Jesus Christ as God-man, in the glorious system of Truths unfolded in the Scriptures; Dr. Dwight has been surpassed by no man of any age, and of any country.—In English his work has passed through six or eight editions, and has been stereotyped both in London and Glasgow, and now stands unrivalled in excellence, as a complete System of Theology.

The first edition of the work was published in five octavo volumes, on small paper type, and was put to subscribers at \$12 in Boston. The second edition will be published in five volumes on small paper type solid, and put to subscribers at \$10, the set, bound, or 8.50 in boards.

The work will be as well executed in all respects as that of the first edition, but with the ability of the work as to bring it within the ability of a large portion of readers, to purchase, who have hitherto been deterred from buying from the high price of the Book.—It is designed to complete the edition, and deliver it to subscribers, early in the coming summer. New-Haven, Dec. 24, 1822.

The inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity will now have an opportunity of subscribing to this work, as the Agent is in town and will call on them for that purpose. Boston, Jan. 24, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscription has been duly appointed. Administration of the estate of LAZARUS A. BEALS, late of New-Haven, in the county of New-Haven, deceased, has been taken upon himself, and he is giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the deceased, are hereby equaled to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to Jan. 11th, 1822. LEWIS BEALS, Adm.